

Int. Agr. Inst.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

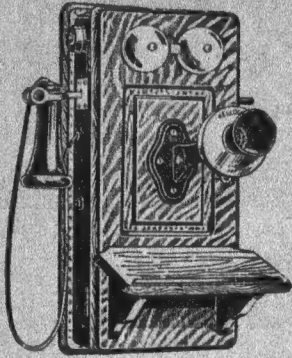
June 6, 1917

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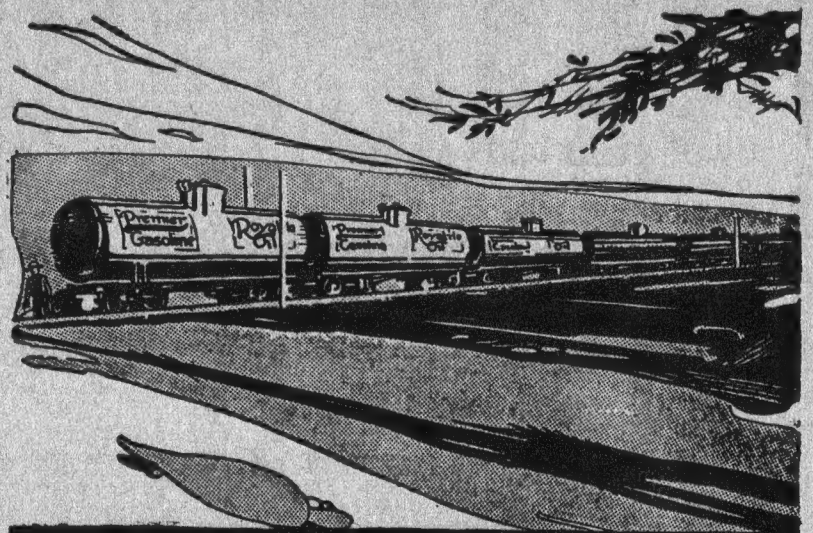
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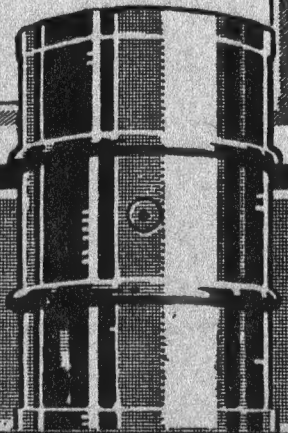


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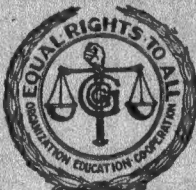
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No. 23

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Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—15 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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COMMISSIONER GALT REPORTS

The second interim report of Commissioner Galt, appointed to investigate the Manitoba Agricultural College frauds was presented on May 25. It finds that the overcharges amounted to \$302,789.28, though this does not include damage to buildings through the use of inferior concrete or mortar.

The Commissioner also finds that Hon. Robert Rogers acquired 43 acres of land near the college but ordered the conveyance of it to be taken in the name of another. Hon. J. H. Howden and Hon. G. R. Coldwell took interests in other lands. Shortly after the site was chosen Hon. Robert Rogers entered into a fraudulent conspiracy with the Kelly firm and others for the purpose of providing money for Dominion and provincial campaign funds and for providing Kelly with funds out of the provincial treasury over and above what he might legitimately earn. The means adopted was that an air of laxity was to be created by Hon. Robert Rogers in his department of public works and that proper instructions were to be given to acting provincial architect Horwood and others so as to insure that the progress estimates of the contractors would go through without being rigidly checked up and verified. Contracts for extras were to be lavishly granted without competition and as soon as the various contractors realized the favorable treatment they were receiving they were to be visited and correspondingly favorable contributions to the conservative campaign fund collected. The conspirators employed as agents the various government inspectors in charge of the work, the various deputies in the department of public works, including the architect's office, and D. E. Sprague, collector for the campaign fund.

After Hon. Robert Rogers went to Ottawa the objects of the conspiracy and the means of carrying them out were continued under the regime of his successors. The total estimate of the cost of the agricultural college, compiled by Mr. Hooper in December, 1910, was \$957,000. During the year 1911 contracts were let under the regime of the Hon. Robert Rogers to the extent of \$1,167,238.98; but the total cost of the buildings was \$2,361,841.15, so that the larger half was paid after Mr. Rogers left. During this second period, Dr. R. M. Simpson was treasurer of the Conservative Association, and he collected funds for the party.

Two elections occurred in the province in the year 1913. Dr. Simpson collected \$15,000 from the Carter firm alone during this period. His position as both president and treasurer of the Conservative Association and as collector and distributor of the campaign fund, satisfies the commissioner that he was well aware of the conspiracy in question and became a principal in it.

The Saskatchewan Non-Partizan League has four candidates already in the field for the provincial election. They are D. J. Sykes, Swift Current; J. Julian Cameron, Last Mountain; Edmond W. Grainger, Morse, and W. S. Simpson, Noreken. It is stated that the League will have at least four more candidates.

In Alberta the Non-partizan League has nominated Mrs. McKenney for Claresholm; J. E. Hillier for Pincher Creek; J. W. Leedy for Gleichen and James Weir for Nanton.

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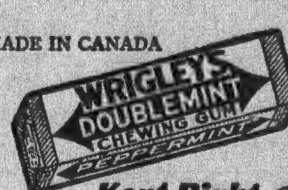
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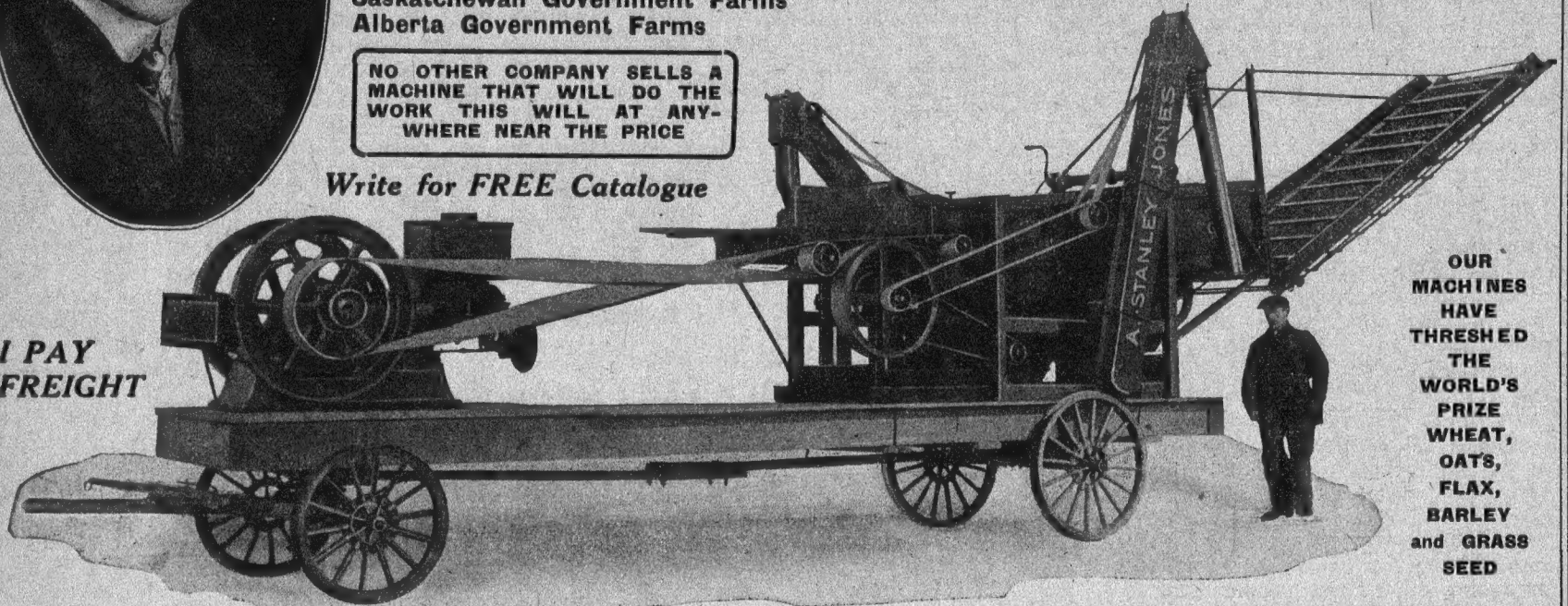
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

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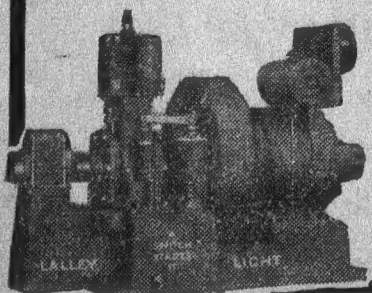
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Special Lectures and Demonstrations on all phases of Farm Work. Subjects: Livestock, Field Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Game Protection. Special exhibits from Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture, Household Science and Home Nursing. The train will stop for half a day at each of the following places:—

EMPRESS BRANCH, C.P.R.

Empress	Wednesday, June 27	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Panora	Wednesday, June 27	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Jenar	Thursday, June 28	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Bassano	Thursday, June 28	3.30 to 6.30 p.m.
Gleichen	Friday, June 29	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Langdon	Friday, June 29	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Shepard	Saturday, June 30	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Calgary	Saturday, June 30	2.00 to 6.00 p.m.

Exhibition Grounds, Also Monday July 2, all day.

LACOMBE BRANCH, C.P.R.

Clive	Tuesday, July 3	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Alix	Tuesday, July 3	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Erskine	Wednesday, July 4	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Stettler	Wednesday, July 4	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Botha	Thursday, July 5	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Badshy	Thursday, July 5	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Halkins	Friday, July 6	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Gastor	Friday, July 6	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Fleet	Saturday, July 7	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Coronation	Saturday, July 7	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Veteran	Monday, July 9	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Loyalist	Monday, July 9	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Consort	Tuesday, July 10	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Monitor	Tuesday, July 10	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Kirriemuir	Wednesday, July 11	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Camper	Wednesday, July 11	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

WETASKIWIN BRANCH, C.P.R.

Provost	Thursday, July 12	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Cadogan	Thursday, July 12	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Metiskow	Friday, July 13	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Czar	Friday, July 13	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Hughenden	Saturday, July 14	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Amisk	Saturday, July 14	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Harlequin	Monday, July 16	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Lougheed	Monday, July 16	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Sedgewick	Tuesday, July 17	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Killam	Tuesday, July 17	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Strome	Wednesday, July 18	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Dayland	Wednesday, July 18	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Bawlf	Thursday, July 19	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Camrose	Thursday, July 19	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

Arrive Edmonton 9 o'clock p.m. July 19

DUNVEGAN LINE

High Prairie	Saturday, July 21	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Peace River	Monday, July 23	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Falher	Tuesday, July 24	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Split River	Wednesday, July 25	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Grande Prairie	Thursday, July 26	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

This Special Train will consist of fifteen cars, including three cars of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to be used for demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures will be given on different phases of Agriculture Work, Livestock and Domestic Science.

Ladies Specially Invited

Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture.
ALEX. GALBRAITH,
Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

Everybody Welcome

JAMES DOUGALL,
Gen. Agric. Agent, C.P.R.
ALEX CAMPBELL, Traffic Manager,
Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.O. Ry.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 6, 1917

NATIONAL POLITICAL MUDDLE

From the best information available, everything is topsy-turvy at Ottawa. Premier Borden returned from Great Britain a couple of weeks ago and announced that conscription would go into effect at once. Then something happened. What it was we do not know. Last week saw conferences between Premier Borden and ex-Premier Laurier. The leaders of the Liberal party were called to interview the Duke at Government House. The big politicians have been scurrying over Canada to interview provincial leaders. It can only mean that there is a discussion on coalition. Both parties have been playing the mean game of politics so much that it is pretty difficult for them to get together and form a coalition government for the benefit of the country. The political leaders on both sides have kept their heads buried in the sands of party politics and have been blind to the needs of the nation. Public opinion, however, is growing very active and is demanding that the muddlers in both political camps get down to business. If Sir Robert Borden were as strong as he ought to be he would make a public offer of a coalition government. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals refused then the responsibility would rest upon them. There is too much secrecy in the negotiations that are going on. These people seem to forget that they are conducting public business, and that the public have some right to know how they are conducting it. Every country but ours has developed a strong man to conduct national affairs during the war. We are still in a muddle. Let us hope that some improvement will come soon.

MUST THE WEST FREEZE

The great coal strike goes on without any apparent hope of an early settlement. The miners refuse to return to work until their demands are granted. The president of the Coal Miners' Federation for the continent has endeavored to get them back, but without any success. The owners assert it is impossible to pay higher wages. Meanwhile the minister of labor, in reply to anxious enquiries of those in close touch with conditions, gives the most evasive and unsatisfactory replies conceivable. The Ottawa government is playing with fire at the expense of the people on these prairies. Another month of idleness must see us in a very dangerous situation. Such must not be permitted. While the government recommends conscription to make up fighting units for Europe, it refuses to move under anything short of compulsion of public opinion on such a vital matter to the general public of Western Canada and to the successful prosecution of the war. Every day government intervention in this matter is needlessly delayed and lays the government open to the charge of playing party politics with the view to a Dominion election.

CONSCRIPTION AND PATRIOTISM

The latest announcement from Ottawa is that conscription will probably not be put into effect for two months in order to give time for military registration. It is also stated that special efforts will be made to increase voluntary enlistment in the meantime. It is quite evident that the reception of the government's conscription scheme has convinced the powers that be that they should make haste slowly. There has been a great deal of opposition to conscription and this opposition is divided into two classes largely. In Quebec and among some of the labor organizations there is absolute opposition to conscription of men in any form. The other class, and probably the

largest, is composed of those who are not opposed to conscription of men as such, but who are opposed to the conscription of men until the government has made at least some small move to compel a sacrifice on the part of those remaining at home. In Great Britain, in the British dominions and in the United States, a real genuine effort was made to distribute the war burden over the entire population before any attempt was made at conscripting men. In Canada our record in this respect as compared with all our allies is most shameful. The government seems to have been possessed of no backbone whatever. Graft and profiteering and patronage have run riot, and there seems to be no firm hand at the helm anywhere. This is why so many people object to conscription of men at the present moment. There is abundance of money in Canada and a large number of our people are building up huge fortunes out of the war, while others are improving their condition steadily. In spite of this, our soldiers' pensions and the provision for their families remain inadequate. Further still, on account of the cost of living a large number of our people in the cities are living on starvation diet.

Our soldiers are going abroad to sacrifice their lives for democracy and for a square deal, in order that men and women may have an equal opportunity to live and prosper and enjoy life. Right here in Canada, however, the very fundamental principles of democracy for which they are fighting are being violated every day and we are steadily concentrating our national power into the hands of a few. Why should this continue when 400,000 of our men are giving their all for \$1.10 per day in order that democracy may live? It is a national disgrace that those who remain at home are not forced to sacrifice their wealth that the war may be prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

The conduct of our soldiers in this war makes us thrill with pride, but the conduct of our government and our national authorities makes us blush for shame. If the government will conscript our wealth so that those of us who remain at home will be forced to make a real sacrifice we do not believe there will be much difficulty in getting another 100,000 soldiers by voluntary enlistment. But if that fails then it is time to talk about compulsion. The people of Canada want to be taxed. The great majority of them, we believe, are willing to pay and pay well, but the government remains inactive. The big national boot ought to be applied and applied vigorously, to wake up those who are asleep at this time of our national crisis. No man, morally, is entitled to advocate compulsion until he has at least brought himself financially down to \$1.10 per day, as our 400,000 soldiers have already done. How many of those who are making so much noise in favor of conscription are willing to get down to \$1.10 a day? Our soldiers at the front need help. Let it be given them, but let the sacrifice be borne in some measure by all the people of Canada.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXAMPLE

When the great European war broke out, the Hon. J. W. Massey, leader of the Reform party, was premier of New Zealand. Sir Joseph Ward, leader of the Liberal party, and formerly premier, was leader of the opposition. Shortly after the declaration of war, without any fuss or noise, but quite as a matter of course, nearly half the members of the Massey cabinet resigned. Sir Joseph Ward was asked to become a member of the government, and to bring with him the strongest men from his party. He did so. Both parties thus joined hands when faced with a

national crisis, and there has been no party strife in that British dominion. There has been no political patronage. There has been no political jobbery, nor profiteering during the war in New Zealand.

On Thursday last both Premier Massey and ex-Premier Ward spoke in Winnipeg before six hundred members of the Canadian Club. Both expressed satisfaction that conscription was coming in Canada. Sir Joseph Ward, however, said:—

"You need something beside conscription of men. In New Zealand we have had conscription of men for the last twelve months, but we could not get it until we had first gone a long piece towards the conscription of wealth. Neither could they conscript the men in England until they had at first made a real start towards the conscription of wealth."

What an object lesson the visit of these two New Zealand leaders furnishes to our own Canada. Almost ever since the war began Canada has been polluted by cheap partisan bickering and wrangling, patronage run rampant, profiteering on a gigantic scale, and political jobbery of all kinds. Individual wealth has not been conscripted at all, and there has been no attempt whatever to form a coalition or national government. The example of New Zealand should shame our public men of Canada into action.

WHERE EDUCATION IS NEEDED

When Sir Joseph Ward, speaking at the Canadian Club, Winnipeg, last week, referred to "national government" and "conscription of wealth," there was tumultuous applause. When he proceeded to explain that New Zealand owned her railways, telegraphs and telephones, the applause was not quite so loud. As he proceeded to say that the New Zealand government also owned and operated life insurance, accident insurance, and some of the other great reforms of this most progressive of all British dominions, the applause was greatly reduced. The members of the Canadian Club were not enamoured of the idea of the government entering into competition with private enterprise and the curtailing of private profits, but they will get used to it in time, because the day is surely coming when private profiteering in Canada will be curtailed.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Since the outbreak of the war the people of Western Canada have contributed generously to all kinds of patriotic funds. In order to assist in this work The Guide offered to receive and forward to the proper authorities contributions to any of the patriotic funds. In doing this we are not seeking to create any new fund, nor to interfere in any way with the work of other organizations, but simply to afford an opportunity to those who may wish to contribute through this avenue, or who are not now contributing to other funds. All contributions are acknowledged as received in The Guide. The total received to date by The Guide is as follows:—

Belgian Relief Fund	\$10,768.45
Red Cross Fund	3,428.91
Serbian Relief Fund	188.00
Polish Relief Fund	59.00
Prisoners of War Fund	50.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	838.00

Grand Total

\$15,332.36
We shall be glad to receive, acknowledge and forward further contributions to any of these funds, no matter how large or small. They are all for deserving causes. The suffering of the Belgians can never be told in words, and an equal calamity has fallen upon

the defenceless Poles. The Red Cross organization is doing magnificent work in aiding our wounded soldiers at the front. Any donation to any of these funds is sure to be well expended and to help relieve someone in dire trouble.

REAL RAILROAD NEEDED

Many farmers living on the C. N. R. know the need of better equipment on that road. They are still unable to get cars to ship out their grain and it is proving a very heavy burden for some of them to carry. One man writes us that at Maidstone, Sask, he has not been able to get a car for seven months and there are fifty names ahead of him on the car order book. Reports come in of similar conditions on the Goose Lake line. If the C. N. R. were taken out of private hands and operated by the government, the money would then be available to make this a real railway to serve the people who live in the territory which it is supposed to serve. The promoters of this road have been making money long enough. It is time that it was made into a railway for the service of the people. We will be glad to have reports as to car shortage from any point in the West.

TARIFF REFORM DEFEATED

Last week the government at Ottawa turned down on a straight party vote proposals brought forward by Hon. Frank Oliver for an increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff, free agricultural implements, etc., and reciprocal free trade in food products. The discussion mainly participated in by Western members evidenced a realization by them of what such tariff amendments would mean to producers. Western members who voted against such tariff reductions were Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. Arthur Meighen, R. B. Bennett,

Col. Sam Donaldson, Dr. Schaffner, Souris, and Alexander Morrison, Macdonald, Man. It seems strange at a time when every encouragement should be given to production, when the world is crying for bread, and farmers are being implored to produce more, that such proposals of real assistance, for which the West has been asking so persistently, should be ignored. It only makes more clear than ever that there is no tariff hope under the present conditions at Ottawa, and only Western farmers' own representatives can secure the help producers need.

RAILWAY SITUATION

There is still no word as to what action the government will take towards the solution of our railway problem. The C. N. R. and the G. T. P. must have financial aid. There is no doubt about that. Whether the government is going to give them any more donations, or take them over and operate them as public utilities remains to be seen. The railway lobbies are busy at Ottawa. None of the corporations want the government to take over their roads and stop the source from which they have been making magnificent fortunes. The C. P. R. is also busy to make sure that the government will not take over their road if it should decide to take over the other two. The only safe and sound policy is for the government to take over all the railways in Canada, and operate them as one system, in charge of the most competent railway men in the country, and those men are in charge of the C. P. R. today.

The organized farmers in their national political platform demand the nationalization of all the railways. Now is the time for action if they wish to see their policy carried out. Every local association would do well to send a resolution to Premier Borden just as early as possible, demanding the fulfillment of the

farmers' platform by taking over all the railways and operating them as public utilities.

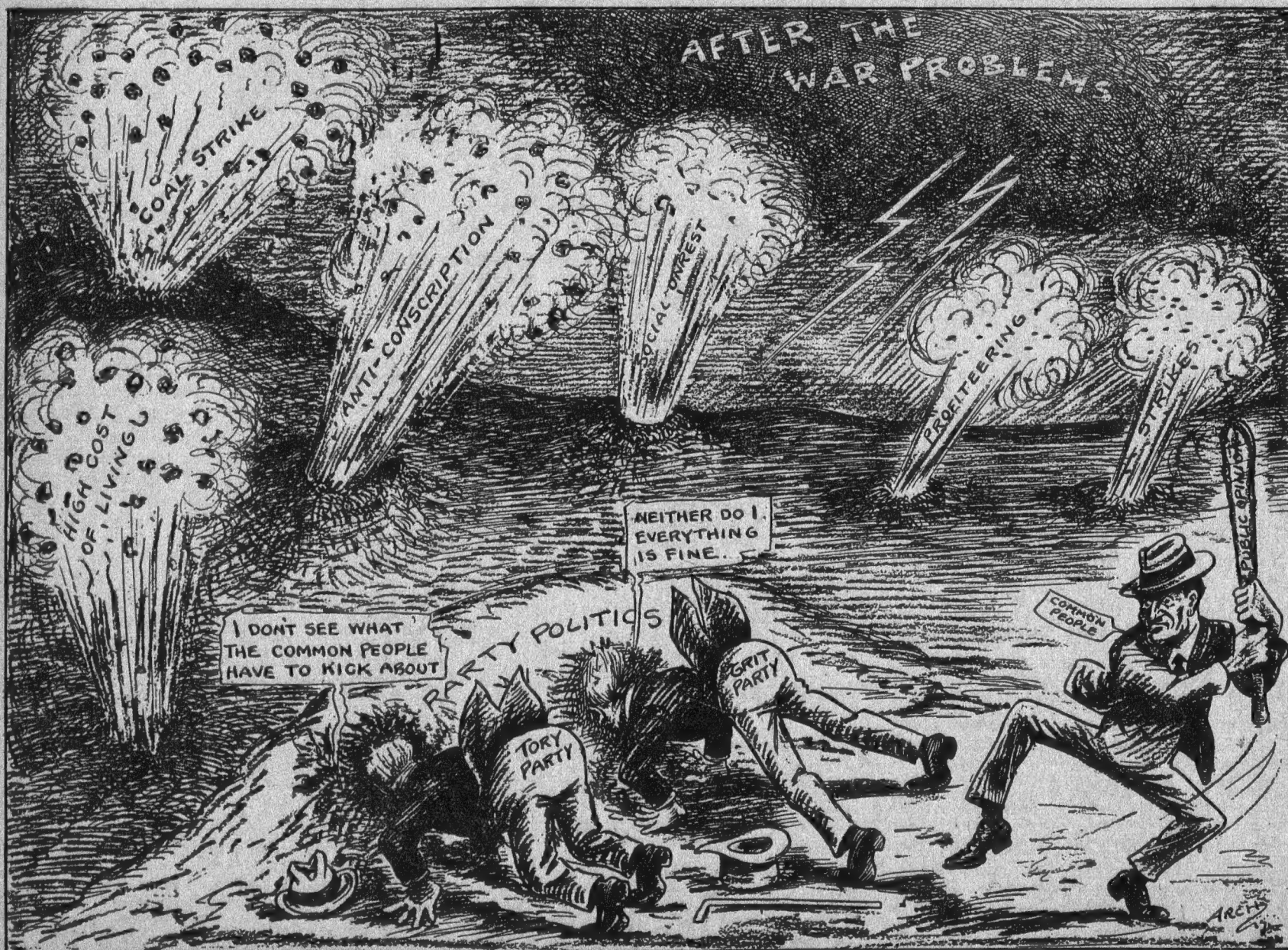
PUBLIC EFFICIENCY

The public business of the country should be conducted upon the same basis of efficiency as private business. The only way that private business can be made a success is to have competent men in charge of every department. Favoritism and pull have no place in private business; men get their appointments on merit and hold them on merit. If the same principle were applied by the government in the transaction of public business our public service generally would be on a much higher plane. Patronage, pull and inefficiency should find no place in our public service.

We feel that our readers will be as well pleased as we are to be able to print The Guide on better paper. The paper we are using in this issue we expect to continue using for the balance of this year. It is considerably better and costs more than the paper we have been using for the last five months, but it is not as good as we were using last year. However, as we have told our readers before, the paper situation is such that we have to take lower grades on account of the desperately high prices being asked for the better papers.

Our patriots on the battlefield are today bleeding for their country. Some of our so-called patriots at home are bleeding their country, and bleeding it good and plenty.

The situation in Russia continues to give great anxiety. There is a possibility that Russia will conclude a separate peace and retire from the war. It is fortunate for the Allies that the United States came into the war when it did.



OUR POLITICAL OSTRICHES

Public opinion is forcing the politicians to pull their heads out of the sand and wake up to the needs of the nation.

Sample Trading at Minneapolis

Duplicate Grain Sampling---Inspection---Sample Trading---Re-inspection and Appeals

For years, farmers, grain merchants, and others have been arguing the pros and cons of sample markets. Free wheat, so recently granted, makes the establishment of such markets in Western Canada a practical certainty at an early date. The order-in-council granting free wheat called special attention to the lower grades and it has of course been in the marketing of these that farmers have suffered so much in the last two years.

Hence, if western farmers are to be given an opportunity to secure a full measure of the benefit it is at last admitted they should have, our marketing conditions must be made as uniform as possible with the markets to the south, and opportunity given for the fullest possible competition. This, it would appear, can only be done under sample markets. What then is a sample market, and how does it work? The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade furnish the best examples of sample markets.

All grain handled at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth is governed by the grain and weights and measures laws of Minnesota, and subject to rules and regulations of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which board is composed of three men elected by the people and has very wide powers. It makes rules governing terminal elevators, appoints a chief grain inspector and deputies, issues all warehouse licenses, supervises the handling, inspection, weighing, and storage of grain, and investigates complaints of fraud and injustice. It can deal not only with elevator companies, but also exercises a large measure of control over the railways, sufficient to force them to make grain marketing conditions at their various stations efficient and satisfactory in so far as they are able.

Every farmer in Western Canada is, or should be, acquainted with the method of taking samples of grain from cars for inspection at Winnipeg. The method is similar at Minneapolis, but much elaborated because Minneapolis is a sample market, and has not only a State inspection system very similar to our system at Winnipeg, but has also a duplicate sampling system. This is how it works.

The Work of Sampling Stations

Three railway systems operate main as well as branch lines into Minneapolis. On each of these at distances of about 150 miles from Minneapolis are divisional points at which the state grain inspection department maintains a staff which samples every car of grain passing that point. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce also maintains at each of these points a sampling staff under the central sampling bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

The state inspection staff consists of a sealer, inspector, and samplers. These men take samples as early in the morning as possible. First the sealer takes the car numbers and seal records, breaks the seals and opens the car doors. Much emphasis is laid on keeping correct records of seals. The sealer also notes any defects he might find in the condition of the car, especially of leaking cars. Next comes the sampler and inspector. The sampler goes into the car, with very rigid instructions regarding his method of working, and special warnings to watch for plugged cars, i.e., cars loaded with intent to get low grade grain past the inspector by concealing it somewhere in the car. Each car is probed at least seven times. The samples taken at the several probings are mixed on a cloth at the doorway and placed in a bag weighing about three pounds. This year on account of light grain the bags are frequently much larger. A card giving the number and initial of the car, and the name of samplers from the sampling bureau of the Chamber of Commerce is inserted in each sack.

After the state sampler has left the car, the Chamber of Commerce samplers enter the car and take samples, but both groups of samplers

are under strict instructions not to take samples from the car at the same time. The Chamber of Commerce samplers must not break a seal on a car. The car doors are then closed and sealed by the state sealer who broke the seals. He keeps a careful record of these seals. The state samples are placed in locked boxes, each containing fifty samples, are put on fast express trains, and directed to the Inspection Department at Minneapolis. The box in which they arrive is left at the station and reshipped to the sampling station. The samples are then taken from the trains to the inspection office by state employees. The Chamber of Commerce samples are sent in immediately by the same express trains to the various firms to which the cars are consigned, the sampling bureau having secured a list of cars and to whom they are con-

Grain Inspected	Cars, or part on arrival or out of store	Cargoes into vessels or belt transfers, per 1,000 bus.
Wheat	40c.	40c.
Oats	40c.	40c.
Barley	40c.	40c.
Rye	40c.	40c.
Speltz	40c.	40c.
Flaxseed	75c.	75c.
Corn	75c.	75c.

The charges for weighing all grains is uniform, i.e., 40 cents per carload or part carload "on arrival and out of store," and 40 cents per 1,000 bushels for cargoes into vessels or for belt transfers. The weighing department also weighs coal at Duluth and charges 25 cents per carload.

The trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of

Commerce is much larger than that of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In addition to the "pit," where trading in futures is carried on there are tables at one end where members who deal in "cash" grain have space allotted to them. On these tables are spread out in small tin pans the samples sent in by the sampling bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. The samples have previously been examined by the experts of the various firms to which the cars are consigned. These men have determined what the various samples they are displaying ought to grade. The market opens at 9.30 a.m. In each pan there is stuck a card giving the number of the car and the place from which it was shipped. Sales are made on the basis of these samples, and it will be seen at once that

everybody handling "cash" grain on the market at Minneapolis must be an expert at judging values. Many large grain firms have several experts each specializing in either wheat, oats, barley or flax. The big millers are also represented on the market and are able to buy just the kind of grain they desire and pay it's full milling value. The brewers are there buying barley, the linseed millers are there buying flax, and there are also plenty of buyers for all other kinds of grain.

In the meantime all samples delivered to the state inspection department before seven o'clock in the morning are inspected at once, and the inspection lists posted in the corridor of the inspection office. All commission houses have access to these lists, and can thus discover just how the various cars consigned to them have been graded. As stated, the commission house expert has already had his samples to carefully look over, and he knows immediately whether the state inspection grade is what he thinks it ought to be. If he is not satisfied he immediately sends up a demand for a re-inspection, and if the result is still unsatisfactory he appeals to the Appeal Board. If there is a variation between the sample secured by the state samplers and that of the sampling bureau, resampling is ordered at once. Indeed resampling may be demanded in any case. This provides a check that reduces chances of incorrect grading to a minimum.

The State Inspection

The state inspection is made under a north light and the inspectors have no knowledge of the ownership of the grain. Every sample of wheat, rye, or flax is sifted to determine the amount of screenings as dockage it contains. All dockage is given in pounds per bushel rather than in per cent, as is done in Winnipeg. As soon as graded the samples are returned to the sacks with the dockage, the grades written on the tickets and signed by the inspector, who also places his reasons for his grade on each ticket. A complete record is made of it and the sample is held for 36 hours or longer, to give ample time for reinspection and appeal, after which the sample sacks are sold, the returns going to the State Inspection Fund.

When the commission firms are advised of the

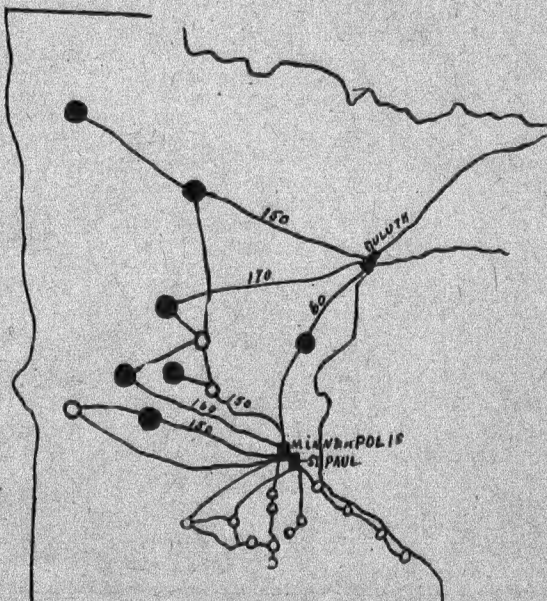
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PART OF THE INSPECTION ROOM OF THE MINNEAPOLIS BOARD OF GRAIN APPEALS

signed from the railroads. Both of the lots of samples arrive ahead of the cars of grain. Only the grain originating between the sampling points and Minneapolis or Duluth is inspected at these markets.

Previous to the establishment of sampling points and during periods of grain congestion, there were occasions when more than 1,000 cars of grain remained unopened in one railway yard after the morning sampling. Not all of the sampling points operate all the year. Some are abandoned during the summer season. The sampling bureau charges twenty cents for each sample at Minneapolis and fifty cents, each at Duluth, the rates having been raised from fifteen and forty cents each respectively. The fees for inspection and weighing by the state department are as follows:—



State of Minnesota. Black circles show sampling stations. Note approximate distances from terminals. Blank circles indicate points where inspection and weighing service for special elevator or milling firms is given.

Backsetting the Farmer

VII.—The Cudgel—Unity

By A. S. Handicap



The most valuable natural resource of the prairie provinces is their vast area of fertile soil. Agriculture must be the foundation of their prosperity. Between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains there are over

three hundred and fifty million acres of rich arable land, each average acre of which contains eighteen thousand pounds of nitrogen, fifteen thousand, five hundred and eighty pounds of potash, and six thousand, seven hundred pounds of phosphoric acid—the things that crops are made of.

Why is Winnipeg now a large and prosperous city?—Because it has the support of a great agricultural population at its back; because it is the spout of the thousand-mile hopper between the Red and the Rockies. Why did the city grow rapidly for a time in the early days and then decline?—Because an unhealthy growth or boom was caused by anticipating values in advance of the settlement of the land, and the decline or slump came when outside money ceased to pour in and there were not people enough on the land producing to supply purchasing demands sufficient to give employment and a living to the city population. Why have there been built up in Winnipeg immense wholesale stores, departmental stores, implement warehouses, banks and loan and insurance institutions?—To supply the needs and meet the purchasing demands of thousands of producers of wealth who have settled on the prairies. Why are there converging in the city great continental lines of railway, with miles of terminal and forwarding facilities, elevators, stockyards, abattoirs and cold storage plants?—To gather up, care for and convey to the markets of the world the immense crops of grain and the cattle, hogs, lumber, coal, fish and fur that the primary producers of wealth have obtained out of the natural resources of the boundless West, and to bring back to these wealth producers the hundreds of things they require and cannot profitably produce.

The Farmer Supports the City

Winnipeg is not a cause of the prosperity of the West. It is an effect. The thriving city or town is the logical result growing out of the prosperity of the people of the land tributary to it. Chicago was destroyed by fire—it grew again greater than ever; San Francisco was demolished by an earthquake—it was soon built up again; Regina was partially wrecked by a cyclone—no trace of the disaster remains. Destroy a city, leaving the forces that produced it untouched, and it will reappear; but destroy the farms throughout the country and the grass will soon grow in the streets of the adjacent city, for that which was the reason for the city has been taken away.

City men are inclined to think that they are the mainstay of the country—that they cause national prosperity. Some of them do, but many are the fruit only—the beautiful tinted apples nestling among the green leaves and ripening to a rich mellowness—convincing evidence of the health and vigour of the tree, the real life of which is hidden away in the moist, dark ground. Many others are but the gaudy colored bubbles of fat that float on the top of the soup, the strength and nourishment of which are to be found at the bottom.

The prosperity of the producer must come first. If there is no sap in the root there will be no colored apples on the stem. If there is no meat in the pot there will be no filmy bubbles of fat on the soup. If there is no grain in the hopper there will be no fat mice around the spout.

Let the Producer Prosper

It is strange that so many people fail to recognize the elemental truth that when the producer is prosperous wealth is set loose, business livens up and all the people thrive. Someone may say, "Everybody knows that. We have had enough experience from bad crops and good crops in the West to have learned that lesson thoroughly." If such be the case, how is it that so many who are not farmers and, what is more remarkable, a large number who are farmers,—that they vote and work at election time to put into power a class of men who place such legislative and regulative handicaps on the producers that they cannot possibly be prosper-

ous? The producer, whether farmer or laborer, is entitled to at least the greater share of the wealth he produces. But he does not get it. Of him it may be said, as was sung of the coral insect—"Ye build, ye build, but ye enter not in."

The farmer is under no legal or moral obligation to feed the rest of the world at less than cost, but he often does it. The western farmer did it from 1910 to 1914.

It is fundamentally dishonest to live off the profits of other peoples' labor. Many people consider it their right to live off the farmer.

There is no getting away from the fact that the success of the farmer is essential to our prosperity, both as individuals and as a nation. The producer of wealth carries us all.

But for his hand the soil would not give birth—

All fires go black upon the nation's hearth.

There is no labor where he has no part—Commerce keeps time to his tremendous heart;

The teeming industry of all the land He holds within the hollow of his hand. Cities and parks and palaces and mills, These are his works to do with as he wills.

Why—should the Farmer dare withhold his breath

Terror and tears and agony and death Would straightway fall upon the stricken world;

This planet into chaos would be hurled.

The Primary Basis

The primary production of wealth affords a basis for the creation of more wealth—

(1) Directly, by the transformation of a raw material into a higher finished product, thus securing a larger return out of the same quantity by the application of skill and brains,—as, for example, wheat into flour, bread, biscuits, pastry; bran into shorts; frozen and small wheat into feed for cattle, hogs, turkeys, chickens, producing a double profit in beef, pork, eggs and fowl; trees into logs, lumber, shingles, sash, doors, pulp, paper; potatoes into starch; beets into sugar; cattle into beef; hides into leather, harness, boots and shoes; hogs into ham, bacon, lard, sausage, saddles, brushes, coal and iron into steel, bars, rails, cars, springs; tar into gas, diamond dies, drugs; water power into electric power and light. Pig iron before the war was worth \$20 a ton. Made into horse-shoes it was worth \$90, into knife-blades, \$200, into watch-springs, \$1,000—that is, \$20 for material and \$980 for skilled workmanship.

(2) Indirectly, by (a) transportation; (b) distribution and exchange.

Producers or Drones

It would be very profitable to follow up this interesting subject so as to determine who really perform parts in the progressive production of the higher finished product and who are really the national drones. It would also be of interest to investigate the value of the professional man, the trained artisan, the artist, the poet, the preacher, the discoverer and the inventor in the arena of national production; but as this article deals more particularly with the primary producer, the time cannot be taken to deal with the matter further at this stage. It would be well, however, for the farmers to follow up the subject, as a great many of them, failing to distinguish between a worker and a drone,

place too low an estimate on the value of the workers who transform a lower into a higher, finished product.

If the production of wealth by the producer means prosperity and an opportunity for the creation of more wealth by the application of labor and skill and the doing of more business by all classes of citizens, one would naturally suppose that the welfare of the farmer would be the first consideration of the government. Especially should this be the case in the Western provinces, where a large majority of the electors are and always will be primary producers. One would think, too, that all other classes being dependent on the producers for business success, they would insist upon the greatest advantages being given to the class upon whom they must depend for their livelihood. That such is not the case is well known, for the farmers dwell but in the suburbs of the good pleasure of most of



Candidates come to heel at the crack of the Party Whip.

the provincial governments and in a muskeg, outside subdivision, of the legislative plans of the powers that be at Ottawa.

Unity and Control

Not being united, the farmers fail to appeal to the leaders of the party in power through the most potent of all arguments—representative influence. It is true that by uniting the farmers could control the situation, but the curse of too much party intervenes, and at election time the mass of producers are lined up in opposite camps of about equal strength, while the interests which have found it profitable to farm the farmers stand solidly together, irrespective of party, and elect a government that is pledged to carry out their ideas of legislation,—namely, make the well-to-do rich and some of the wealth will trickle down to the masses.

There is much said these days about the advantages to be derived by the farmers from business co-operation, but they could accomplish far more in less time by a little judicious political co-operation. By so doing they could elect men who would carry out the correct idea of legislation—that is, make the masses prosperous and the prosperity will find its way up through all classes to the top. The way to raise a thing is to get under it and lift. Woodrow Wilson says, "Nations are renewed from the bottom, not from the top; the genius that springs up from the ranks of unknown men is the genius that renews the youth and energy of the people. The utility, the vitality, the fruitage of life does not come from the top to the bottom; it comes like the natural growth of a great tree, from the soil up through the ground, into the branches, to the foliage and the fruit. The great straggling masses of men are the dynamic force that is lifting the level of society."

Something Happened to Ole

The farmers have been slow to realize that their progress has been retarded by the imposition of burdens, either created or rendered possible by legislation, and that the classes that, in the ordinary course of events, would favor them for their own advancement, if for no higher reason, are thus enabled to take short cuts to wealth by depriving the producers of a large share of the profits of their labors through the operations of an immense system of legalized robbery.

A Swede was walking down the railway track with his friend Ole. A train came along and Ole,

Continued on Page 18



Many people consider it their right to live off the farmer.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

JUST SUPPOSE

Just suppose that when this war is over the agents of the Russian government should come over here to invite us to come over to the land of the free and take up homes, that they should hold up as inducements the delights of living in a republic with socialistic tendencies, where the land belonged to the people, and suppose a number of our people listened to these agents and sold out their homes in Canada and said good-bye to their friends and moved over to Russia. And suppose that after these Canadians had accepted the urgent invitation of the Russian government and had been living in that country for five, ten or fifteen years and had been participating in the government of the country, England, and say France, were to go to war with Russia, and the people of Russia were to begin to talk about disfranchising the alien enemy, and there should be an agitation to stamp out the English language, and the people should be angry at allowing it to be taught in the schools, and that all the time they spoke of these Canadian immigrants, all in a lump, as "the ignorant foreigner."

It's putting it mildly isn't it to say they wouldn't like it? They would be simply furious. They would remember with white-hot rage the eagerness of the Russian government to get them to immigrate to that country, and the smooth-sounding promises of freedom that had been used to beguile them away from their own land. They would hate the Russian people with a bitter hatred, and they would teach their children to hate them, and they would adhere to their language and customs with the tenacity of a drowning man to a life belt.

But, if, on the other hand, the Russians were wise, as majorities very rarely are wise, and they had the fair-mindedness to say, "these people had nothing to do with bringing about the quarrel between their country and ours. They came here at our invitation and it is natural that they should still love their own land, and the customs with which they have grown up and the language they spoke as children. Therefore so long as they conduct themselves properly we will continue to permit them to take part in the government of the country, and if any individual misconduct himself we will punish the individual and not the race. Moreover, since the more languages any individual knows, the wider his understanding of life, and the greater the fields of usefulness there are open to him, we will not only permit the English language to be taught in the schools but we will encourage the Russian children to take advantage of this excellent opportunity of learning another language in their childhood, when languages are easily acquired."

If the Russian government had the wisdom to do this, the Canadian settlers would say, "these Russians are a very fine and generous people," and they would teach their children to love Russia and the Russians, and to imitate them, and encourage them to learn the Russian language, and in an incredibly short space of time they would have assimilated the little Canadian colony.

If you doubt it contrast the feeling of the Polish people in Austrian Poland, where they were comparatively well treated, with the attitude of the people in Russian Poland to the Russian government, or the people in German Poland to the German government, as a result of the determined attempts on the part of these two governments to stamp out the Polish language and nationality by brute force. The Poles themselves have often complained that as a result of its generous treatment the Austrian government was alienating the Poles from their own people, and making Austrians of them.

And that is the only conquest of a minority that is real and in which there is any glory. A large majority can always, by reason of superior physical force compel the compliance of a small minority, but, as we have pointed out in this column over and over again, between races, even more than between individuals, the only permanently conquering force is kindness.

This is meant to be a parable with an application that he who runs may read.

A LIVING WAGE

Can anybody explain why it is that so many people feel that it is a great and glorious thing to see that girls who operate telephones and serve behind counters and work in garment factories get a bare living wage? Perhaps it is because it is so difficult to get them even that. There seems to be a feeling that it is quite right and just that the private employer, or in the case of the telephone girls, the public treasury, should get all the profits of the girl's labor above what affords her a bare living, without any frills. It is looked upon rather as a grievance if any of these girls wear silk stockings, or spend their money on dancing pumps.

There is also a distinction in the public mind between the girl who lives at home and the girl who doesn't, and between girls under eighteen years

of age and over it. It is regarded as a little less criminal of an employer to pay less than a living wage to the girl who lives at home than to pay it to the girl who does not. But when the girl who lives at home is, because of that circumstance paid less than a living wage, it means that the poor working man is helping to pay the employee of the rich capitalist.

Also there are many employers who excuse their low wages on the score that the girl is under eighteen years of age. As a matter of fact it takes practically the same amount of food and clothing for a girl under eighteen as for a girl over that age, and they have the same desire for amusement and pleasure with a less developed character to resist temptation. In cases where girls have no parents, or where the parents cannot afford to support them, girls ought to be the wards of the state until such a time as their services are worth a living wage to their employers. The public must see to it that nobody is employed in any business of any kind at less than a living wage. Surely the workman is worthy of his hire.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NO STATE CONTROL OF VICE

Dear Miss Beynon:—As you say in your article on "What is Canada going to do?" there are people who get angry if it is even hinted that a social problem of prostitution and immorality and their



On the Banks of the Red River, Manitoba

consequent diseases, exists. One might add there are many who seem disgusted at the mention of it, and regard those who wish to look the evil straight in the face as low-minded. Such a state of things is very saddening, for it is certain that no remedy will be discovered till we women put on one side all false modesty and make up our minds, first, to learn the appalling facts and then to find some cure. Applying a salve, such as compulsory medical examination is alone no cure; we must probe to the root of the evil and tear it up. Easier said than done, may be remarked. Granted, yet we must try.

Do you not think that the root of the terrible evil is found in the general recognition—socially at least—of two moral standards. Men are allowed, and even encouraged, to sin, but still are regarded as respectable members of society and may even occupy high and responsible positions in the state. Women who sin are outcasts, prostitutes, etc. Is this right?

English women are objecting to the clause giving the police power to insist on compulsory medical examination because they realize too well how the two standards affect all public life. Also they know that many people imagine that in this way immorality can be made safe for men. Such safety is a mere figment of the imagination, and can at best only relieve the disease for a while; the only safety for humanity lies in a moral life. Surely this ought to be possible for men when it is expected of women. We know that many doctors have taught the necessity of immorality. What nonsense, and worse! Even though it may be called medical science. It is time our boys and youths were taught the necessity of self-control. What man would wish to see his daughter sacrificed to

this plea of necessity? If such a necessity exists the sooner the human race dies out the better; but we refuse utterly to believe in any such creed. After all human beings are not mere animals.

The old argument that women are as bad as men, has nothing to do with the problem, for if we grant that the evil still remains and needs a cure; besides the innocent child victims cannot surely be equally entitled to blame.

In attacking this evil we are still met with the arguments, that this has always existed and therefore must still exist; this argument carried out to its logical conclusion would forbid any reformation whatsoever. While agitating, as you say, for a law to make communication of venereal disease a crime punishable by severe penalties let us set ourselves steadfastly against all state regulation of this vice. I mention this because such a danger appeared to be hinted at in an article of the March Women's Century on this question. We want the abolition of this vice, not its regulation, as is attempted in some continental nations.

The C. D. Acts which were formerly in force in English garrison towns is a case in point; no real good was affected; disease has not decreased while blackmail is encouraged and these women become veritable slaves, while the men prostitutes or libertines are allowed to spread the disease among innocent victims, while they pass for respectable citizens. We prohibit murder—this evil is worse than murder.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Sask.

EXTERMINATING BED BUGS

I should be very much obliged for some information regarding the most effective way of exterminating the common house bug. I lately purchased a farm and found on taking possession, that the dwelling house, a building too valuable to be destroyed, was infested with these pests. Never having had any previous experience with such vermin I am at a loss to know what to do. Perhaps some of your readers would give me some advice. Is it possible to clean them out of a wooden house, and is fumigating of any use? What material should be used to fumigate with? I have removed all wall paper and am using alabastine freely, also painting all wood-work that cannot be removed, painting floors, etc. Do pigeons bring these insects to a building, and would it be wise to destroy all such birds that are around the buildings? What is the best way to protect clothing? Would moth balls destroy these bugs? It would be interesting to know the life history of this insect. What do they exist on? How long do they live and how rapidly do they multiply?

Any information you can secure for me will be very welcome and much appreciated.

I. H.

Answer

Upon enquiry we find that the bed bug is rather a long-lived insect, individuals having been known to live for at least a year, but we could not ascertain any facts as to the rapidity of their reproduction. The entomologist at the Manitoba Agricultural College, informs us that they can be exterminated by fumigation, but that it is not safe when the house is occupied, and advises, instead, the liberal use of Pyrethrum powder, and gasoline or coal oil.

I remember that one reader told us she had completely rid her house of them by using gasoline on the beds and putting it all about the baseboards and window casings and into all the cracks. It is assumed, of course, that no adult person needs to be warned against using gasoline where there is any danger of its taking fire. It isn't a pleasant thing to have about, but at that it is greatly preferable to bed bugs.

I think the best way to get rid of them on clothes is to go over the clothes carefully, looking well into the seams, and brush them all out and then give the closet a good going over with gasoline and pyrethrum powder before they are put back. Regard every crack with suspicion. We have never before heard pigeons accused of bringing bugs, and would give every other method of extermination a fair trial before attacking the birds.—F.M.B.

THE FOUNDATION OF HAPPY MARRIAGE

It was Jane Welsh Carlyle who wrote these words after thirty years of married life.

I married for ambition; Carlyle has exceeded all that my wildest hopes ever imagined, and I am miserable.

Science has taught us a great many interesting things about race progress and eugenics, but the fundamental principle of eugenics seems to have discovered itself very early in the history of the race. Healthy children are usually those who are born of happy marriages; and happy marriages are built upon neither ambition, nor the hunger for companionship, nor yet a brave desire to help the race, but upon love.—The Woman's Home Companion.

A GREAT WESTERN MOVEMENT*

Romans XII. 5.

It is to me a very happy augury for the future of the West that the powerful Grain Growers' Association has set apart this day as Grain Growers' Sunday and requested ministers of the gospel to preach sermons relating to the principles of the association. Such a decision speaks well for the wisdom of those responsible for it. And for myself, as one minister of the Church of Christ, I am entirely glad that the church is thus given the opportunity of expressing its sympathy with a great western movement that, speaking broadly, is working for the ends that the church is also seeking to accomplish. If such a powerful movement were utterly divorced from the church it would be a bad thing both for the association and the church. It would be a calamity if there were any attempt in any quarter to capture such an organization in the interests of any particular denomination or denominations. But it would be an almost equal mischance if the spirit of religion and the spirit of Jesus Christ were utterly alien to the work and activities of an organization affecting so profoundly the life of the largest single class of workers in Western Canada. We are always saying that the farmer is the basal element in our civilization. In the west we have a better opportunity of recognizing this than would meet us anywhere else in the world. For every man among us does depend very truly upon the labor of the farmer. That being the case, I think it is well that all of us should, on this Sunday so set apart, consider the work of this great society, see where its dangers lie, recognize its worth and find how nearly it approaches the Christian ideal for social living.

Origin and Growth

Look for a moment at the origin and growth of the Grain Growers' Association. To many of you this is a familiar story, but we will tell it for the benefit of those to whom it is not known.

It was in December, 1901, that a few leading farmers of the district, among them the present minister of agriculture, met at Indian Head and decided to form an association to protect the interests of the farmer against the growing tendency of the big money interests to fleece him. A great German sociologist says: "There is nothing more brutal than a moneyed aristocracy in persecuting those who dispute its dominion," and the grain growers soon found out the truth of this in their fights with the big corporations. At that time the new movement was a mere protest against economic injustice. Those were the days of 30 cent and 40 cent wheat, and there was some need to protest. The first convention in 1902 had present representatives from 38 locals. Now there are 1,100 branches of the association, with 30,000 members. This phenomenal growth is a tribute to the fact that the association has met a realized need. The great Frenchman of the time of the revolution, Mirabeau, once said: "When the people have complained the people have always been right." It must be that the farmers were right when they complained that the transportation and great elevator concerns were treating them unjustly, for the great work that has been done and the many great reforms in conditions that have come are largely due to the work of this association. Even those farmers with an overplus of independence, who have refused to join the movement, have benefitted from it. But great as have been the material advantages, the dollar and cent benefits, these are not the things that have most impressed me and given me a thorough, a deep and hopeful sympathy with the association.

What the Association Strives For

The work that enlists the hearty goodwill of any man who is a good citizen and patriot is the educational and political propaganda that the association has fathered. The association expressly repudiates party politics and rightly so. It will work with any party that will help to promote its aims or oppose any party whose aims conflict with what it believes to be right. But all the same such an association must

*Part of a sermon preached by Rev. H. D. Ranns, Methodist minister, to large audiences at Mawer and Tugaskie, Sask., on May 27. Another installment will appear in a succeeding issue.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

necessarily work through political agencies, and in that way the association has been probably the most powerful factor in political life in the west. One great thing the association has done has been to broaden the outlook of the farmer, to teach him that a farmer is more than a farmer, he is a citizen too. Through this great organization the western farmer has a voice in the affairs of the nation, and has attained the status that his importance in the life of the community warrants. It is safe to say that without the united efforts brought by the association he would have been far less considered by the powers that be. Then it has also taught the farmers to know each other. Farmers are not the type of men that easily trust each other. In too many cases their sturdy independence runs riot and degenerates into an Ishmaelistic isolation. This widespread suspicion was hindering the progress of the farmer and spoiling his social usefulness. Now no other agency has done so much to break down this prejudice, and this foolish individualism as the Grain Growers' movement. The overcoming of this deterring factor has made possible united and successful action in working for better social conditions in the country.

Movements for better roads, better schools and better homes are all powerfully supported by this great association. The Grain Growers have always insisted that life is more than money, and in its great purpose of making rural life more wholesome and attractive every Christian man and woman will rejoice. If this movement were simply and solely a movement for making more money some of us would not feel that we could support it as sincerely as we do. But it is not. Someone recently protested against G.G. Sunday, alleging that the movement was an economic one and did not need the interference of religious people. I liked the reply made by Honorable George Langley in The Guide: "The question of human brotherhood is, beyond question, involved in the Grain Growers' organization, and I am prepared to go the length of saying that if it did not bring men closer together, if it did not teach the great lesson of our mutual reliance upon each other, and the fact that men who have settled on the farm have a responsibility that reaches beyond one's own section corner, it would not succeed. And further I am convinced that the bringing into prominence of our mutual interdependence will lift us into closer relationship with the Divinity that is the centre of our common brotherhood." Those are sentiments that I think we shall all endorse.

Dangers That Threaten

An organization of such far reaching influence is subjected by its very strength to certain dangers. There are two of these dangers that I want to speak about as briefly as possible. The first is that of over emphasis of class interest. It may be quite well that you will not agree with me. You may say that the G.G.A. was promoted for the purpose of protecting the class interests of the farmers, and that however far it goes in promoting class legislation it is only fulfilling its function. To some extent this is true, but there is to my mind a very real danger lest such an organization should become blinded by class prejudice. It is only fair to say that the leaders of the movement do not give countenance to such prejudice. No person can complain of the official motto of the society, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." That is the right note to strike. But now and then we hear another note. At the recent Grain Growers' convention it was heard once or twice and sometimes it is uttered in The Guide, that worthy organ of a worthy movement. This note would place the interests of the farmers above all others, it would declare that in view of the fact that farmers have had in-

justice meted out to them, they have a right now to get back a little of their own. Now this is wrong, woefully wrong. Two wrongs never make a right.

You can never truly help yourself by setting out to hurt the other man. We cannot live in a world to ourselves. Consequently we cannot do without the other man, and all class antagonism is the sheerest and most suicidal folly. Any movement that insists on setting class against class, any movement that embitters one set of men against other sets of men, is a menace to society. That is where a crude kind of socialism is perilous in the extreme. Men of this kind talk as if the interests of one class can be safely promoted at the expense of other classes and they set to work to make the man who toils with his hands hate his brother man who toils with his brain—to prejudice the man who works on the soil against the man who works in an office or a study or behind a counter. The truth is that society is one, and every man who sincerely does his day's work honestly and conscientiously in the sight of God and man is playing his worthy part in God's world. The text tells us that we are all members one of another and one body in Christ. This is the true ideal of living in a world of men. One universal brotherhood, farmer, mer-



Corp. D. Barclay Brown, of Lumsden, who was killed in the battle of the Somme, and subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross.

chant, teacher, lawyer, preacher, all one, working together to make a world worth while.

All Work Sacred

We have had in the past altogether too limited a view of what constitutes a call to service for God and our fellows. We all thought that a minister ought to be able to say, "Called to be a preacher by the grace of God." Now think how it would elevate and exalt all forms of life's activities if we said, "Called to be a farmer by the will of God." It was never more true than in these days when the fate of the Empire depends upon the toil of the man behind the plow and the farmer should feel he was called of God to his great work of feeding God's world. Then if he goes on to think he will realize that this also is true—that the merchant if he gives honest service is doing God's will and playing his worthy part in God's world. Then the teacher works out God's purposes in training the future men and women in the art of living, and the preacher too is striving to bring all human life under the influence of the Divine. If we once realize this glorious sense of the oneness of the world, that we are all dependent upon the other man and he on us, it will adequately deal with any manifestation of class antagonism that appears from any quarter.

OUR FIRST V.C.

There is something extremely pathetic in the conferring of the coveted Victoria Cross on one whose eyes are forever closed in death. To deserve it; to know he has deserved it; and yet never to know that the honor has been conferred; never to have the joy of receiving the honor at the hands of his

king, has been the case of the late Corporal D. Barclay Brown, of Lumsden, who, so far as we know, becomes the first V.C. of the S.G.G.A. He was wounded in the battle of the Somme late in 1916, then reported as missing, and now officially reported as dead, and as having been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

Corporal Brown, we are told, assisted in an attack on the enemy, and also helped to resist a counter-attack. "He fought until played out, and then got a bullet through the stomach." His wound was dressed by a comrade but it was found impossible to get him away in such a condition, and his comrades were compelled to leave him to the mercy of the enemy.

"I will never forget the grateful look he gave us," writes one of his comrades, "for staying to dress his wounds." He was awarded the V.C., and God knows he earned it."

Corporal Brown, who was about twenty-two years of age, was very popular in the district and was engaged in farming with his uncle, James D. Sled, secretary of the Lumsden local. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the 46th Battalion, Regina. He was thus among the earliest to go to the front. By his exceptional bravery he earned the highest honor possible on the field of battle and by his subsequent death he has made the greatest possible sacrifice for the cause in which he believed. To his relatives we express our deepest sympathy.

S. W. Y.

HELD UNION SERVICE

A very pleasing and enthusiastic Grain Growers' service was held at West Lawn school house on May 27, under the auspices of the West Lawn, Horizon and Lockertie Grain Growers' Association. The school house was filled to overflowing with grain growers, their wives and children. The chairman J. J. Lamb, gave an appropriate address and presided in a very satisfactory way. The leading address was given by C. W. Emery, district director and it was very instructive and helpful. His theme was "Equity and Humility," and he emphasized the importance of a willingness to serve and help others. T. Gamble gave a short address on "Service" which was well received as was also his solo, "My Task." Mrs. H. Stanbridge rendered a solo "Just for today," in her usual pleasing manner.

Rev. John Kitchen was the minister in charge. He is a young man of marked ability and energy and deserves our praise and our sincere thanks for his efforts to make the day a success. A good collection was taken in aid of Red Cross Work.

C. R. MALONE.

Sec.-Treas., Lockertie G.G.A.

DECORATED CHURCH

Grain Growers' Sunday was observed by the members of our local. We turned out and filled the church and listened to an eloquent address by our local minister, Mr. Bickford. The church was decorated with grain in all shapes having a large shock of wheat in front of the pulpit. Our new banner hung on the front wall just over the minister, and he referred to it many times explaining fully the meaning of the word "equity." The five life membership frames were hung on the wall and decorated with small bunches of wheat and oats. Our members considered the service a grand success and hope to see the day continued to be observed in future, as it is a step in the right direction.

W. D. LOCKE.

Sec.-Treas., Riverhurst G.G.A.

Altogether the members of the association feel that the observance of their first Grain Growers' Sunday was a splendid success and that both the association and the churches will greatly profit by the better understanding and fuller co-operation which will likely result. President Maharg in his address referred to the evolution of the movement and stated that all such movements should seek to bring religion and business closer together. "We hope," he said, "that our organization will further the movement for real church union as opposed to sects and denominations."

PRACTICAL THEORISTS

Many hard-working practical men have little use for theorists, whom they are inclined to class as visionaries and good-for-nothings. But a theorist is not necessarily a visionary and it is no unworthy thing to hold a theory if only honest endeavor is made to practice and live by the theory one holds. There is no man needed more in the world today than the man who holds a worthy theory of life and makes his theory a vital and energizing factor in his daily life.

This is the position Grain Growers seek to take. They hold a definite theory of community life and they are seeking to make it practically operative in the prairie provinces of Canada at the present time.

Every Grain Grower has a more or less completely developed theory of community life. It is his constant characteristic that he is trying to reach beyond actual conditions and to devise a view of life that will satisfy his mental and moral nature. He sees that things as they are are not satisfying and cannot be permanent, and he is impelled to the task of thinking out a coherent view of things as they ought to be and as he hopes to help make them be. And he makes it a chief purpose of his existence to realize in co-operation with others like-minded the ideal which he holds.

In things as they are, for instance, he sees that while some farmers are well-to-do a very large proportion are struggling with difficulties, and that many of those who are well-to-do have acquired that status rather from accidental circumstances than from the actual farming of the land. He sees that vast tracts of land are still inaccessible to the people who would gladly cultivate it if they had opportunity. He sees that rural youth in hundreds migrate year by year away from the land. He knows that not one farmer in ten has about his home the conveniences which even in the most commonplace homes in the city are considered essential. He finds that the burden of taxation hampers directly his productive activities and secures to other classes in the community privileges which enable them to exact unjustly heavy toll from him. He recognizes that present modes of distribution of the ordinary commodities of life are inordinately expensive and that his opportunities for disposal of products are severely circumscribed and restricted. Looking into educational methods he discovers little to attract to rural occupations and much to suggest the advantages of commercial and urban life. He is convinced that the whole constitution of our economic system is such as to disadvantage the worker on the land and to secure at his expense special privileges and profits to the transportation company, the commercial corporation and the manufacturer. He is increasingly indignant at the unfairness, the injustice, the moral wrong of the system, and the more closely he examines life the more he sees the urgent necessity for immediate and radical change.

Co-operative Democracy

If any name were to be given to the theory held by grain growers as to the remedy for existing defects and injustices it might be called the theory of co-operative democracy. It must be democracy; the people must rule. They must rule themselves. They must decide on the systems that shall be maintained, the policies that shall be operated. Taxation, land tenure, transportation, trade policies, revenue methods, international relationships, must be decided by the people. Up to the present these things have largely been decided by the special interests. Grain Growers hold fundamentally the theory that the hour has struck for a change and they exist to effect the change. It must be co-operative; the people must work together. So far the people have not in any adequate way worked together. They have worked apart and often in blind and foolish antagonism. Party against party, church against church, town against country, nation against nation. Grain Growers are sure that in this regard also the time has come for a change, and they exist to make the change.

And of course co-operative democracy pre-supposes intelligence, education,

freedom, good-will and public spirit. The Grain Growers are at work today trying to create these as basal conditions for the life of the future. The movement is seeking to touch in the most practical way the problems of community organization and education, of co-operation in buying and selling, of transportation and taxation and of the securing of equitable and satisfactory conditions generally. Holding a great and worthy theory of life it exists to bring that theory into actual and vital operation. And for this it confidently solicits the co-operation of all who care for the well-being of their fellowmen.—W.R.W.

THE NEW CANADA MOVEMENT

The following basis was formulated and adopted at a meeting of the New Canada Movement held recently in Winnipeg. Arrangement is being made for a public meeting in the near future.

Name

The New Canada Movement for the Ennoblement of the National Life.

Aims

Behind the New Canada movement is the belief that in this crisis in world history and in Canadian development three convictions have seized the Canadian people with an imperative force.

The first is that there is an aloofness and even an antagonism between races and sections and classes in Canada which demands the most earnest and sympathetic effort to transform into a mutually considerate, broad and passionate Canadianism.

The second is that the glorious devotion and high comradeship of our Canadian soldiers have illuminated a path to higher motives and levels in business and politics and that the tasks of peace call for the soldier spirit of self sacrifice and heroism as urgently as the terrible necessities of war.

The third is a wide-spread and deep discontent with the acknowledged and grave evils in our social order and a growing belief that these evils can be successfully combatted and the most difficult and dangerous social problems solved if the right-thinking men and women of Canada will but come together in a spirit of mutual trust and supreme devotion.

It is to furnish a common platform open to men and women of all faiths, races, classes and interests, who love Canada to encourage the many existing agencies for human betterment, and to mass the force of public opinion behind the highest principles of private and public action that the New Canada Movement has come into existence.

Pledge

I pledge myself to the utmost of my power, to a citizenship of service and self-sacrifice for the making of a better Canada.

CONVENTION AT ARDEN

Arrangements for the Neepawa district convention at Arden, Monday, July 9, are well on the way to completion. A more extensive program than has ever been given in the district is being prepared. It is proposed to have a workers' conference on in the forenoon, opening at 10.30 and local branches are urged to make every possible effort to have their officers attend this conference. Presidents and secretaries especially are requested to be on hand. The future success of the district may depend very largely on the work done in this consultative gathering of workers. Resolutions for the afternoon or evening sessions should also be in hand if possible at the forenoon meeting.

The local branch is providing musical and patriotic selections which will intersperse the program and it is expected that the following numbers will find place during the afternoon and evening meetings: Educational Problems and their Solution, by Ira Stratton of the provincial educational department; Community Organization, by Rev. E. A. Hoey, Dugald, Man.; Women's Opportunity in the Grain Grower's Movement, by Mrs. A. J. M.

Poole, Springhill; Business Ideals, by Rev. J. K. Clark, Arden, and the Tariff and Alternative Modes of Taxation, by W. R. Wood.

With such a program the branches are confidently urged to send as large delegations as possible to Arden on July 9 in order to make this a record breaking convention and in order that every corner of the district may be inspired and strengthened by it. All delegates should endeavor if possible to attend the afternoon session at 2 p.m. and the evening session at 7 p.m. And it should be remembered that everybody is welcome to these gatherings. Get up a load, invite your neighbors gather up your relations, have the young people make a day of it, and you'll never be sorry you went to Arden for July 9.

COMMUNITY GATHERINGS

A community gathering has a value besides that which can be measured in dollars and cents. It deepens interest, opens up new lines of thought, broadens views and gives rise to a whole-souled brotherly feeling of sympathy and good will. The education gained by community gatherings benefits the farmer, his wife and his family. Life and our surroundings may not have permitted us to a course at college, but with our eyes open, minds active to think and hearts quick to feel, life itself can be a school and its lessons can be learned well.

Many of our deep-thinking, whole-souled inspiring men and women, people full of influence and power, have no diploma from an institution of learning, but they have that most uncommon talent of all—common sense. Let us think over, study over and apply intelligently, striving to make every day's work count for as much, every head of stock sell for as much, every acre of land yield as much as possible. Let us strive to be prosperous farmers, and thrifty. But withal let us be men and women of character; let us welcome every thought and circumstance in life which makes our minds more active, our hearts more tender, our feelings more responsive, our characters more noble.—Selected.

TAKE TIME FOR A PICNIC

Perhaps some think that preparing a basket luncheon is too much trouble and think it necessary to spend a lot of time and work making rich-pie and cake, etc. For my part I prefer a simple lunch that can be easily prepared. Sandwiches may be made in a variety of appetizing ways with sliced or chopped meats, peanut butter, lettuce, cheese, nuts or any desired filling. Then with boiled eggs, baked beans, potato salad, pickles, celery, fruit, etc. a good luncheon can be had even if it contains no baked food of any kind. The picnic will be more enjoyed if two or more families take the day off together to visit some spot of interest in the neighborhood. If there is fishing it will please the boys and older members of the family. Thus friends living some distance apart may meet for a pleasant visit with each other and for once the tired house-keeper can have a dinner served with each one helping to make it a pleasant task. In Manitoba the picnic season is so short that some of the early warm days should be taken advantage of and not wait until mid-summer before we think of picnics.

Several meetings are being arranged for the Swan River district for the week beginning June 17. On Tuesday, June 19 a meeting will be held at Harlington. On Wednesday, June 20 there will be one at Bowsman and on Thursday, June 21 the Swan River district picnic will be held at Kenville. Efforts are being made to secure large attendances at these gatherings. W. R. Wood of Neepawa will speak at each of these points on the history, principles and general work of the Grain Growers' movement.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

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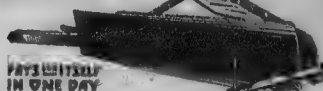
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Make Big Money Boring Wells

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U.F.A. Hail Insurance

THE PAST—1915

Insurance written (approx.) \$15,000,000. Net premium (govt. report) \$1,119,816.10. Commissions paid on usual basis to private non-farmer agents:

- (a) General agents (10%) \$111,981.61.
- (b) Local agents (15%) \$167,971.50.

Cost of adjustments, etc., usually 5% to 10% of premiums. \$56,000.00 to \$112,000.00.

Rates: \$8.00 to \$9.00 per \$100.

THE PRESENT—1917

Insurance written (est.) \$20,000,000.00. Net premium (approx.) \$1,680,000.00. Commissions paid:

- (a) General agents (non-farmer firms) \$168,000.00.
- (b) Local agents (U.F.A. men), depends on you. Should be \$252,000.00.
- (c) Local agents (non-farmers) should be \$ (NIL).

Cost of adjustments 5% to 10% \$84,000.00 to \$168,000.00.

Rates: \$7.00 to \$10.00 per \$100.

THE FUTURE—1919

A FORECAST

Insurance written (est.) \$25,000,000.00. Net premium at reduced rate \$1,750,000.00. Commissions paid:

- (a) U.F.A. General agents (5%) \$87,500.00.
- (b) U.F.A. Local agents (10%) \$175,000.00.

Cost of adjustment, not more than 5%, \$87,500.00.

Rate: 7% Straight

A Policy

written through the U.F.A. is a step in co-operation and a blow at private control and monopoly of your business.

Your Policy is secured by

The Rochester Underwriters Agency
Rochester, N.Y.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1917

Capital \$ 2,000,000
Reserve for all other liabilities 10,954,055
Net surplus 10,759,422
Assets 23,713,477
Assets all invested in U.S.A. and Canada

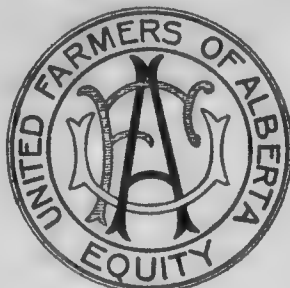
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A. R. PHILLIPS Asst. Secretary



RESULT:—Figure it out for yourself. If all the farmers of Alberta in the year 1917 wrote their insurance through their own organization under our present arrangements, they would make no direct saving in actual cost except possibly in the cost of adjustment, but they would have financed their various locals and the central office to the extent of approximately \$252,000.00.

If our forecast for 1919 is made to come true the farmers would have saved in actual cost on the reduced rate alone, approximately \$350,000.00 in premiums besides financing their own organization to the extent of \$262,500. Our forecast is not so impossible either. 1915 was considered a bad hail year, the losses being roughly 76 per cent. of the premiums, but a few minutes figuring will show you that a 7 per cent. rate would realize \$70,000 more than the amount necessary to pay in full for an equally heavy percentage on the increased volume of insurance as well as the adjustment expenses and the \$262,500 paid in commissions to the farmers themselves through their own organization.

The only thing unreasonable about the forecast is the idea that the farmers could agree "to hang together." That is up to you. You are not asked to take any risk. Why not get in and help to bring it about by making your application for hail insurance this year through your local secretary.

The Parable of The Farmer and The Hail Men

In a certain township in Alberta there lived one hundred farmers and their families, and it came to pass that in a certain year each of these hundred farmers put into crop one hundred acres of land and nature carried out her part of the work.

In a nearby village lived ten other men and their families. Each of these men was agent for a different hail insurance company. When the fields were looking green and the proper season drew near, each of these ten agents set forth to call on the hundred farmers who lived on the township of land nearby, and sought to persuade them to write hail insurance to the extent of \$10.00 or more on each of their 100 acres. Each agent had carefully prepared beforehand his line of discourse to the farmers. The first agent said: "My company is the best because we have the largest deposit with the government, you should therefore give me your application." And he secured much business. The second agent said: "My company is the best because we wrote the most business last year," and he also secured much business. The third agent said: "My company has the lowest rates." The fourth said: "My company is a local concern, you should patronize home industries." The fifth said: "My company has the most assets." And all the rest of the agents advanced similar arguments. And, after a few days work all the farmers having been insured with one or other of the agents, the ten of them returned to the village to partake of the fatted calf and feast in the bosom of their families.

After a while a hail storm struck the township in which the hundred farmers lived and soon afterwards ten adjusters came down from the big city, 100 miles away, and called at each farm, and having performed sundry mysterious movements and incidentally inquired how much the rival adjuster had allowed on the neighboring farm. Each adjuster would allow a percentage of loss and pass on. The hundred farmers would thereupon proceed to compare notes and argue with each other as to who had written in the best company.

But one of the farmers being of an investigating turn of mind started to check things up, and he found that the company which had made the large government deposit had been required to do so because they had no other assets available in case of financial trouble arising. That the company which had written the most business the year previous had also suffered very heavy losses which had cut into its financial resources. That the company with the lowest rates had very little else to recommend it. That

the local company paid a foreign company to carry most of its risks. That the company with the most assets had also the most liabilities and that the statements of all the agents had unfolded only one side of the real situation, being designed more for the purpose of securing business than for the protection of the farmer. He also discovered incidentally that the agents in the village had received \$1,500 out of the premiums which the farmers had paid, and another agent in the big city had received \$1,000 from the same source, and that it had cost yet another \$1,000 to pay for the adjustments and that all these various costs, together with the actual losses were determined the rate per \$100 of insurance that he and his neighbors were compelled to pay to protect themselves from possible ruin. He further discovered that the ten hail insurance companies had a central organization of their own in a far country, where representatives of each would meet at times and devise ways and means whereby they could continue to charge sufficiently high rates to meet their ever-increasing expenses and yield a profit unto themselves and that these rules for the regulation of the farmer were subscribed to by all, each solemnly swearing not to deviate one hair's breadth from the regulations agreed upon—for, were they not brothers in the same line of business.

The farmer of the investigating frame of mind thereupon proceeded to call the other ninety and nine together and explain all these things unto them, even suggesting that there might be further mysteries which he had not time to unravel. One of the ninety and nine who began to show an awakening interest stepped forth and said: "Neighbors, it is true that there may not be much to choose between these companies but can we not do something about all that good money that the ten agents got out of this deal. That money was ours before they got hold of it and it did not help in any way to pay our losses. Could we not use it as conveniently as they if we only knew how to keep it under our own control." Thereupon yet another of the ninety and nine rose up and said: "I heard a man from the neighboring township say the other day that he was a U.F.A. man and that they by organization were bringing that very thing to pass." Said yet another: "Of a truth, this must be what they call co-operation." "That is just what it is," said the farmer of the investigating frame of mind. Then said another: "My friends, the thing that we should do is to organize a local of the U.F.A. and get into the game." And they all with one accord responded: "Well said, that is right."

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE FARMERS' ATTITUDE

The following paper on the Attitude of the Farmer in the Community was written by W. L. A. Hanrahan, a student at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, of which F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., is the principal. The paper shows that these schools are not only teaching the essential principles of agriculture, but are also striving to give the students a broader outlook and an enlarged appreciation of the problems of life.

Fortunately the farmer is rapidly emerging from that state of isolation, that sphere of narrowness, in which he for so long has existed.

Yet there is a good deal of improvement to be made in so far as his relations to the community are concerned, and since there are many who still adhere to the belief that the ideal is to be "master of one's own domain" and to have no interest at all in the outside world, it rests with those who have progressed along the path of modern thought to see that the co-operative spirit be established amongst farmers; that their relations with community, church or the U.F.A. become strengthened to a degree that will render that co-operative spirit everlasting in nature.

The farmer indisputably is the most independent man today, yet a false sense of his independence very often leads him away from, rather than toward, the path of prosperity. In other words, he is apt to forget that independence is a relative quality, and that whereas he is relatively the most independent of creatures, yet he is by no means absolutely independent. For no man is that. Therefore, the farmer should be on the very best terms with his neighbors and should try to establish a good feeling in the community. He can do this in many ways: First, by advancing the interests of the community, by furthering education and by both advocating and practicing better farming methods; and lastly, by taking an active interest in the government of the country, he can see that justice is rendered to him who most deserves it.

So much for this side of the question. Now there is the church. In the widest sense of the word the term "church" brings itself down to the level of an organization which, apart from its beliefs, stands for the uplift and betterment of mankind. Note the necessity for the existence of such an institution has been proved by the universal desire of mankind throughout all ages. Surely anything that has been so necessary cannot be dispensed with at the present time, therefore it logically follows that the farmer should be a help and a supporter of the rural church.

Finally, there is the question of the United Farmers' Association. This institution should have the "lion's share" of the attention of the agricultural world, not because it is the U.F.A., which, alas, so many think is merely another alphabetical formula and a necessary evil, which does nothing and means less; but because every organization that has ever proved a success has only done so by "welding" together its supporters in a true co-operative spirit. Now the U.F.A. is only in its infancy, yet it has made intelligent strides and promises to be a pillar of strength against all who endeavor to encroach upon the farmers' rights. Every farmer who supports it is both doing his duty and at the same time helping to further his own interests; moreover, every farmer who hampers its progress is also hampering his own progress.

In conclusion, it would be well to say that if the many agriculturists who are, as it were, dead to the doings and activities outside of their own half or quarter section, would only "peep" over the fence occasionally they would join the few who have started already to make agriculture the premier profession of the world.

If an increment tax of one per cent per annum on land values had been imposed in 1907, Toronto would have derived a revenue of over \$11,000,000 in the last 10 years. The income to the city from the tax this year would have been over \$2,000,000. This would have been enough to cut the tax rate by four mills.—Toronto News.

The United Farmers of Alberta

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Prov. Secretary Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta

Sample Trading at Minneapolis

Continued from Page 7

grading of these cars they attach tickets showing this grade to the pans in which their samples are displayed, and these act as a guide and check in trading. Most of the samples viewed up to twelve o'clock are usually sold that day and disposition of the various cars which usually have arrived by this time is ordered to railroads before four o'clock in the afternoon. The whole transaction is usually closed before the car arrives, and hence it is not necessary to switch the cars to inspection points and hold them for 24 hours for sampling, as was done before outside sampling stations were established. The cars are switched without any delay to the elevator or mill where they are to be unloaded, or on to trucks to be taken on to lake port terminals. Cars may be held more or less indefinitely before unloading, but it costs money. After 24 hours a demurrage charge of \$1.00 is made for the next 24 hours, \$3.00 for the next and \$5.00 for every 24 hours after the third day. In case a commission man is not able to get on the first day the money the shipper thinks is due him he usually advises the shipper of the bids offered and awaits his instructions. Sometimes these cars are placed in special bins but there is no rule in regard to this. In Duluth cars that are not readily sold are sometimes binned in the grades to which they belong.

The Board of Appeals

The Board of Appeals already spoken of is known in Minneapolis as the Minneapolis Grain Inspection Board, and it consists of three members appointed by the governor of the state. These men must have the same qualifications as grain inspectors, and not more than two of them are of the same political party. The term is three years from August 1 succeeding their appointment. Each member gives a bond of \$5,000 to the state, as assurance of the faithful discharge of his duties. It will be noticed that while the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which has charge of all the transportation, inspection, and weighing work, is elective, the Board of Appeals is appointed by the governor and is quite independent of the former.

These two boards, i.e., the Minneapolis and Duluth Boards of Appeals, or a majority of the six members comprising them, meet annually before September 15 and establish the grades of all grain subject to state inspection. These grades and the results of tests of them are published daily for one week in a newspaper in Minneapolis and Duluth. All grain received at any public warehouse is graded according to these grades, and they are not changed before the next annual meeting without the concurrence of at least five members of the board. Each of these boards determines the grade and dockage of all grain in all cases where appeals from the decisions of the chief deputy inspectors have been taken, and for such purpose may request fresh samples direct from the car to the board having the case under consideration. They also render assistance and advice to the chief grain inspector, so as to enable him to instruct the deputy inspectors of grain under his jurisdiction in accordance with the decisions and work of the board. The board also may recommend to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission the discharge of any incompetent inspectors or make other reports or recommendations.

Any owners, consignees, shippers, or warehousemen dissatisfied in regard to grain inspection may appeal to the nearest grain inspection board. The fee for reinspection is \$1.00, but this is refunded if the grade is changed. If the dissatisfaction regarding grade still exists, the case is taken to the Board of Appeals and the decision of this board is final. The fee is \$1.00 here again, but if the grade is altered both the fees paid to the inspection and appeal boards are refunded. The most of the appeals are made on wheat, and there are practically none on barley, as the latter varies so much in grading and its value must be judged almost entirely by sample.

Volume of Appeal Work

The following statistics give some idea of the work done by these Boards of Appeals. The figures are for the

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Between Seeding and Harvest Break or Summer-fallow every Acre You Can for Your 1918 Crop

The civilized world is tightening its belt in the face of threatened famine—for since the war food production has fallen far behind its consumption.

To the farmers of the Empire, and particularly to those of Western Canada, the Entente Armies look for the food they must have to win through!

When you have done your best towards this year's crop—remember that hundreds are depending on your farm for food, and prepare for bigger crops in 1918!

New land must be broken now to yield well next year. Summer-fallows must be thoroughly cultivated to keep them clean and conserve the moisture necessary for the heavy 1918 crops so urgently needed.

You serve your own best interests when you plow and harrow for the Empire—for the abnormal demand ensures exceptional prices and profits.

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"A War Savings Certificate in every Canadian home will help to win the war, and will also pay you over 5% interest".—

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Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, payable in three years. They sell at \$21.50, \$43 and \$86 respectively, yielding over 5% interest. Purchase them at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.

The National Service Board of Canada.

R. B. BENNETT,
Chairman.

C. W. PETERSON,
Secretary.

3W



\$3⁰⁰ WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

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Safe Lock Fences				PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO											
Made of All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire				Spacings											
No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Between Stays	Between Posts	Neepawa	Brandon	Minot or	Neepawa	Brandon	Minot or	Neepawa	Brandon	Minot or	Neepawa	Brandon	Minot or
4	33	24	11, 11, 11	Car lot	.27	.27	.28	.28	.28	.28	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29
				Sm. lot	.29	.29	.30	.30	.31	.31	.31	.32	.32	.32	.32
6	38	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.39	.39	.39	.40	.40	.41	.41	.41	.42	.42	.42
				Sm. lot	.42	.42	.42	.43	.43	.44	.45	.46	.47	.47	.47
8	32	12	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6	Car lot	.48	.48	.49	.50	.50	.51	.51	.52	.53	.53	.53
				Sm. lot	.53	.54	.54	.55	.56	.56	.57	.57	.58	.58	.58
7	26	8	No. 9 Top and Bottom. No. 12 Filling. 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5	Car lot	.35	.35	.35	.35	.36	.36	.37	.37	.38	.38	.38
				Sm. lot	.37	.37	.38	.38	.39	.39	.40	.41	.42	.42	.42
18	48	8	No. 9 Top and Bottom. No. 13 Filling. 1 1/2 in. to 6 in.	Car lot	.55	.56	.56	.57	.58	.58	.59	.60	.61	.61	.61
				Sm. lot	.60	.61	.62	.62	.63	.64	.65	.66	.68	.68	.68
20	60	8	No. 9 Top and Bottom. No. 13 Filling. 1 1/2 in. to 6 in.	Car lot	.63	.64	.64	.65	.66	.66	.67	.68	.69	.69	.69
				Sm. lot	.67	.68	.70	.71	.71	.73	.74	.75	.77	.77	.77
Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.55	5.55	5.55
				Sm. lot	5.60	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.70	5.75	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.80
Drive Gate, 14 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	6.00	6.00	6.05	6.05	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.15	6.25	6.25	6.25
				Sm. lot	6.15	6.15	6.20	6.20	6.25	6.25	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.40
Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	6.50	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.65	6.70	6.75	6.80	6.90	6.90	6.90
				Sm. lot	6.75	6.75	6.85	6.90	6.95	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.25	7.25	7.25

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

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TERMS: All Small Orders and Orders for Stations where there is no Agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload Orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

CO-OPERATE: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

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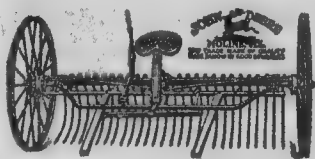
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year ending August 31, 1916. The first line of figures in each of the first two tables is for Minneapolis and the second for Duluth.

Earnings	Expenses	Gains
\$28,701	\$11,130	\$17,570
14,805	11,290	3,514

Changes in Grading

Cars	Grade	Grade	Dockage
Appealed	Raised	Lowered	Changed
33,212	2,580	1,033	899
17,446	2,349	185	170

Expressed in percentages based on the total cars appealed the results are as follows:

Decision Taken	Minneapolis	Duluth
Raised to higher grade	7.77	13.47
Reduced to lower grade	3.11	1.06
Dockage changed	2.71	.61
Total changed	13.59	15.14
Sustained	86.41	84.86

One more table gives the reader an idea regarding the percentage of cars ordered reinspected and appealed on the two markets combined:

Two Markets	Total of cars inspected	Percent of total cars
Total cars inspected	445,105	
Cars reinspected	64,628	14.5
Sustained on reinspection	50,353	11.3
Changed on reinspection	14,275	3.2
Appealed	50,658	11.3
Sustained on appeal	43,505	9.7
Changed on appeal	7,153	1.6

It is the object of the commission firms to get as much as possible for each car, but all the appeals are not taken with the expectation of getting higher gradings. When the miller purchases his grain from commission merchants and he thinks it has been overgraded by the inspector, he always has the privilege of calling a reinspection or appeal to have that grade lowered to where he thinks it ought to be and he very frequently exercises that privilege. Thus there are two elements, with the state department standing between them which should result in sifting values until a reasonably just price is arrived at.

Shippers often ship with the specific orders to commission merchants to demand a reinspection if the car does not go a certain grade. Thus reinspection is assured, though as a matter of business the commission man does all he can to secure for the shipper the true grade, dockage and price for the car. The millers and elevator men meet in competition for this grain, one set striving to secure the highest price to satisfy the shippers' demands, and another set buying as closely as possible to save their own profits. Hence the many reinspections and appeals. Oftentimes inspection, reinspection, and an appeal have all been gone through before the car which has been sampled out in the country reaches the terminal market.

Another Check—The Official Sampler

In addition to the checking systems above, the Chamber of Commerce over ten years ago established the office of "official sampler." The duties of this office are discharged by an expert grain inspector of long experience. He has no connection whatever with the state inspection department, but is the employee of the Chamber of Commerce. His duty is to assist in adjusting disputes between members of the Chamber of Commerce. For instance, when a car of grain is sold on the sample market the purchaser takes one-half of the sample to check the car of grain when it arrives at the mill or elevator and if the car is not up to sample he then appeals to the "official sampler," who secures a new sample from the car and compares it with the sample upon which the sale was made. The decision of the "official sampler" is final.

The Mixing Business

There were 150,397 cars of wheat inspected "on arrival" at the Minnesota terminal during 1916 and only 42,181 cars shipped out. The others, or over 70 per cent, went direct to the mills and hence into consumption without any storage in lake terminals. This is a tremendous milling industry, the largest on the continent. Weights of this grain are taken at the mills or local terminals. The millers purchase the grain outright on sample and they either have plenty of storage themselves, or lease bins in the local terminals. They also use some of these bins

for mixing the various grades they buy on sample and for making particular blends of wheat which best suit certain of their requirements. Many of the lower grades that may be almost good enough to go a grade higher may be mixed with a little of a higher grade, and the whole mixture graded up. Others that are tough are dried and graded out accordingly. The mixing privilege that must go with a sample market is of greatest value when there are large quantities of low grade grain such as this year. In a year like 1915, the difference was not nearly so great. There is considerable Canadian wheat going on both Minneapolis and Duluth markets at present. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, secured samples of some of these shipments recently, and in comparing values, said: "For instance, a sample of tough 5 Special that was worth in Winnipeg 45 cents under May, gross weight, was graded in Duluth 4 Northern, 6 pounds dockage, and was worth 12 cents to 20 cents under Duluth May. Another sample of rejected 3 Northern, no dockage, sold in Winnipeg 18 cents under May and in Duluth graded 3 Northern, 3 per cent. dockage, worth 3 cents to 8 cents under Duluth May. American buyers set quite a value on dockage and are always prepared to pay a premium on cars containing dockage in proportion to the amount of that dockage."

All wheat going to United States must be bonded apart from duty. Bonding costs \$1.00 per entry and release \$2.00 per car. There is no terminal charge on cars if delivered at storage on line which carried the car. If transferred to storage on other lines, switching charges are from \$1.50 to \$3.00 according to distance."

No mixing is allowed in Minnesota elevators doing a public storage business. Every purchaser may mix any grain he buys on the sample market because he has already paid full value for it and no one is injured by his doing as he sees fit with it. This mixing process requires a lot of elevator space. The grain has to be put into as many different lots as there are differences in quality, so as to make the best result in mixing.

There used to be some trouble experienced at Minnesota with cars from the country consigned to the shipper's own advice. It is considered better to consign to some grain firm unless the shipper has an office in the city. To be absolutely sure of getting right treatment, the shipper should not only consign his grain to the grain firm, but also at the same time write to the official sampler of the chamber of commerce, who will secure a sample of the car when it arrives. It will then be possible to check up the consignee in case there is any doubt as to the returns received for the cars.

A great deal of business is done in Minneapolis on "sales to arrive." These are where samples are sent in from the country to be sold for future delivery. Farmers have found it advantageous to make their sales in this way during threshing time as it assists them financially and allows them to take advantage of a favorable market.

Minnesota Grain Market History

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was formed 33 years ago. It has 550 membership but some 40 companies own and vote a majority of these memberships. The large milling companies, line elevator companies, and some of the banks are the largest membership holders. A board of arbitration and a board of appeals are elected annually to which boards all disputes between members, arising by virtue of membership, may be referred. They are first referred to the board of arbitration and if the losing party so desires, an appeal can be taken to the board of appeal whose decision is final. In addition, persons who are not members of the Chamber of Commerce may place any dispute which they may have with a member of the Chamber of Commerce before the board of arbitration, and the members of the chamber are practically required to arbitrate with non-members in transactions arising by virtue of membership. A member refusing to arbitrate with a non-member would be disciplined by the directors for such a refusal.

Back in the seventies there was little, if any, local or terminal grading of

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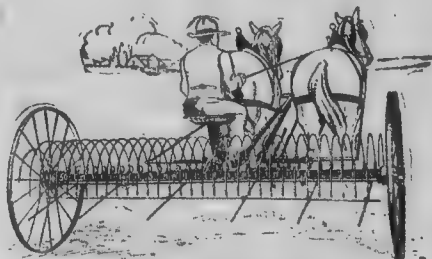
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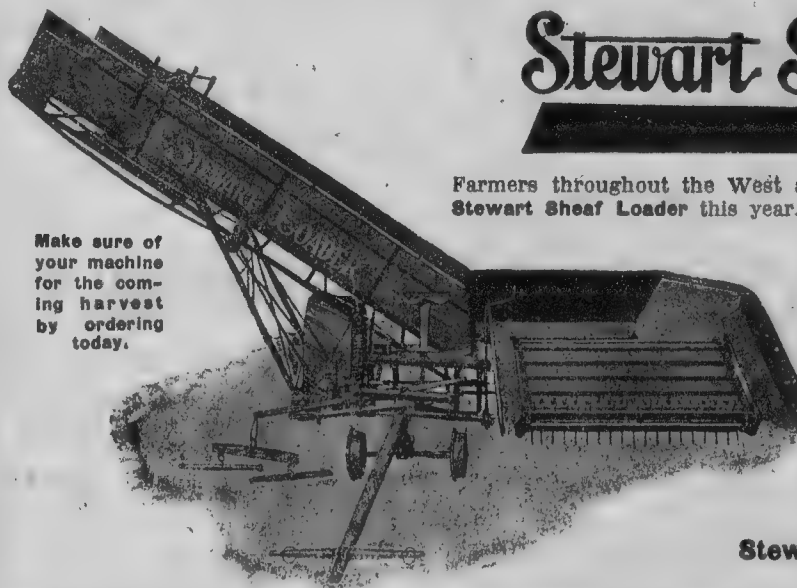
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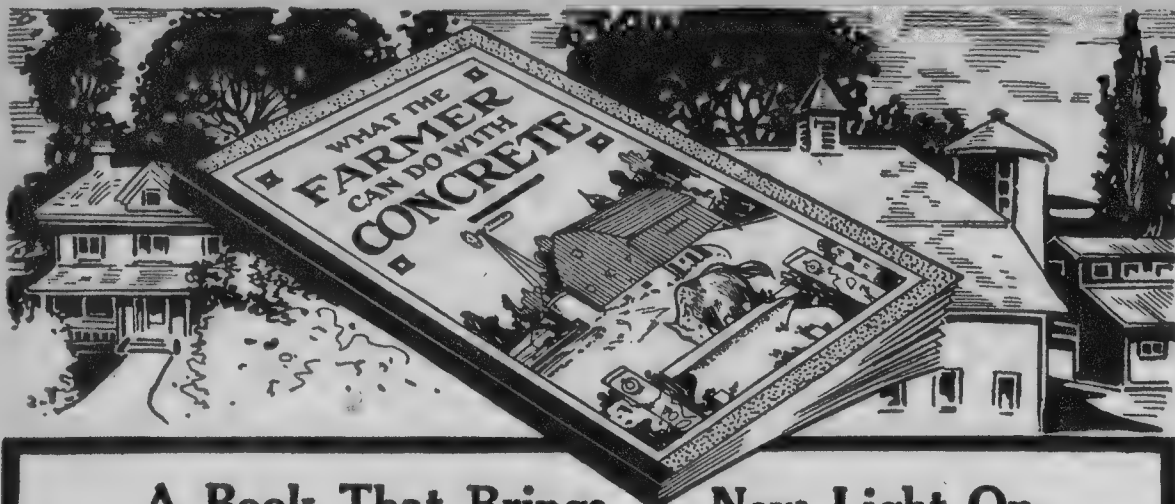
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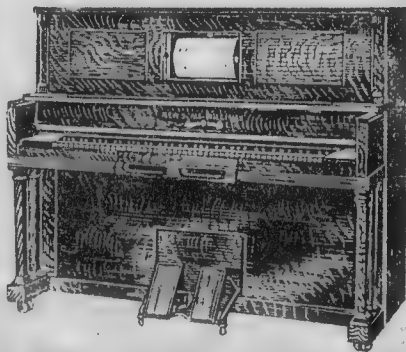
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grain in Minnesota and what was done was of a very individual and arbitrary character. Dockage was unknown. The farmer with dirty grain received a less price and this same method exists in some markets and exists today in Minnesota in the marketing of coarse grain, because the Minnesota Board of Grain Appeals, who fix the Minnesota grades have not seen fit to provide that coarse grain may be docked in the same manner as wheat or flax or rye are docked for actual dirt.

This system worked in a fashion where grain was shipped no considerable distance. Thirty years ago wheat raising was confined largely to areas along the Mississippi river, and the wheat markets were along this water way. Millions of bushels of wheat were marketed at landings and floated down the river. Buyers made bids on the farmers' grain on the street and he usually received several bids before the grain was sold. Later a similar system extended itself to the various railway points on the then fast expanding railway lines. Then a large milling industry began to spring up in Minneapolis, and these millers formed the competition at local points throughout the country and often the farmer got more for his grain than millers at the head office were willing to pay. The millers consequently formed the Minnesota Millers' Association with a grading system of buying grain. This association had almost entire control of grain marketing in Minnesota for a number of years, and they were the strongest defenders of the grading system, somewhat similar to what we have in Canada now. Finally, however the other grain firms and commission merchants joined together and established the Chamber of Commerce, which grew rapidly, and a sample market was soon established. The influence of the milling element has decreased since that time.

Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 8

not getting off in time, was caught, dragged some distance and killed. At the inquest the Swede gave evidence as follows: "I was walking on the track with Ole. A train whistled. I stepped off till the cars passed, then walked on, but an arm was lying by the ties; a little farther on I found Ole's cap and a short distance farther I discovered the mangled body of a man, and I said to myself: 'My God! something has happened to Ole.'"

The farmers, like the Swede, have been slow to realize that "something has happened to Ole," and that it is time to get together for the protection of their own interests and the good of the country.

Why Class Legislation

Why does legislation favor the classes? Because parliament is made up of members elected by class interests—because it is a class government. Surely the farmers are not so foolish as to expect members of parliament, elected by trusts, corporations and combines, through the influence of bosses, money, organization and bribery, to support legislation to favor the producers, who at election time consider it their greatest privilege to kill each other's votes! The first object of a government—and by this is meant which ever party happens to be in power—is to retain that power, and legislation is bound to be enacted to favor the classes that can bring the most members into the house. United, the farmers could do this; but while much progress has been made in the West in the last few years, they are still far from being unanimous.

A visitor to an insane asylum saw one guard in charge of a dozen or more sturdy, harmless inmates at work in the garden. He said to the guide, "Is it not risky to have so many husky fellows under one guard? If they united they might easily overpower him." The guide replied, "But they won't unite; they're crazy."

What fills the political air of Canada with graft and suspicions of graft? What is impairing the confidence of the people, not only in the government but in the administration of justice?—the

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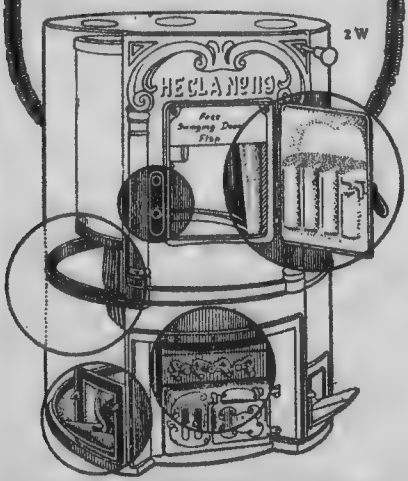
They are big items towards the comfort and health of the family—especially the kiddies. The picture below shows some of the "HECLA" exclusive features—the patented fused joints, the steel ribbed fire pots—the convenient and scientifically correct water pan—the individual grate bars—the air jets in the door which turns the gas into heat—the easy method of attaching water heating coils—and there are several other features not shown.

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necessity of the party to pay its adherents. Nepotism and favoritism dominate the civil service within and without, and the government is the standing machinery for the demoralization of the people.

"How do you do when two large flocks meet in the narrow road?" asked a traveller of an old Scotch shepherd. "We just go along, and the shepherd with the best dogs and a little salt gets the most sheep."

Look To The Nominations

The question of a good or bad representative is not decided at the poll, but is fixed at or before the nominating convention. The party leaders do not seek, as a rule, to put the best men in the constituency in nomination. Their choice inclines to men who are fairly popular—that is, who have never had backbone enough to take a decided stand on public questions, and so have few enemies, who have a little money and are foolish enough to spend it, and who will be likely to come to heel at the crack of the party whip. After a scouting expedition through the constituency the powers decide upon who is the most suitable candidate for their purposes, and the party organizers are sent out to arrange for the selection of delegates who will support the machine nomination at the convention. There is probably not one convention in twenty held by either party at which the proceedings are not more or less affected by influences from the party centre.

To their credit it must be said that in many instances the electors have refused to be dictated to, and have exercised their rights as free citizens to select their own candidates. It is only fair to state, too, that if the party machine did not take the trouble to create some interest in selecting delegates for a nominating convention in many instances they would be, as indeed they are, very slimly attended.

If the farmer electors—if the newly enfranchised women electors—do not take advantage of their opportunities to gain control of the nominations they are helpless afterwards; for at best they can only reject one of the party candidates and elect the other, though they may realize that neither will make a proper representative for their interests. It is another case of a late realization that "something has happened to Ole."

What is the Remedy?

As remedies for the present condition of affairs some advocate the formation of a farmers' party, with farmers as candidates opposed to both old parties. Others suggest that every industry of the country should be given representation in the legislature in proportion to number engaged in that industry; while others, again, are strong advocates of large electoral divisions with several representatives in each, elected on the principle of proportional representation advanced by Hare and advocated by John Stuart Mill in England sixty years ago.

The main point to be emphasized is that if the farmers want their interests protected and advanced by legislation they must secure representatives who are favorable to them, and such representatives can only be secured by the electors starting in early and making sure of the nomination of persons who are in sympathy with their aims and who have the honesty, ability and independence to properly represent them.

"Sing me the worth of each Canadian—Roamer in wilderness, toiler in town; Search earth over you'll find none stauncher,

Whether his hands be white or brown; Come of a right good stock to start with,

Best of the world's blood in each vein; Lords of ourselves, and slaves to no one,

For us or from us, you'll find we're—men!"

(Finis)

Up to the middle of April the Allies had purchased 1,100,000 horses and mules in the United States for war purposes.

The rate at which the Allies replenish their horse losses indicates that the average life of the war horse is 22 months.



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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

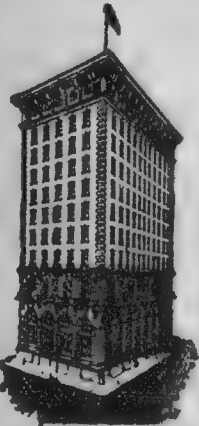
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When you ship your livestock, grain or dairy produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada Draft on the Consignee. This is the business-like way and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the manager about it. Over 305 branches:—Manitoba over 40 Saskatchewan over 90, Alberta over 50, British Columbia over 5.

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THE TARIFF AND YOU

(By R. McKenzie.)

The reason the Canadian people have believed so implicitly and confidently in a protective tariff is because they really know nothing about it. They have no knowledge as to its workings. Most people will say "The tariff is levied only on foreign goods, and if I do not want to pay it, all I need do is to avoid buying foreign goods. Besides, the tariff is levied almost exclusively on luxuries and the things purchased only by the rich."

People do not realize that the price of practically all products of factory or mine are enhanced by the tariff—whether foreign or domestic. And so they cannot escape paying the tariff by not buying foreign goods. Instead of the tariff being chiefly levied on the things purchased by the rich, it is levied on all the common necessities of life. It is the great, common people of Canada who are the victims of the tariff.

The Price Tag

I would recommend that you begin with the things of the house. Tie a tag on each item, showing the tax on it. It will be slow work. You will need a tag for everything, from the cement under the buildings to the paper and plaster on the ceiling, and the shingles on the roof—and the nails in the shingles. By the time you have completed your work there will come to you, for the first time in your life, a practical conception of the working of a protective tariff.

Begin the tagging process as soon as you get inside the door. On the floor matting, whose foreign value exceeds 10 cents a square yard, there is a tariff tax of 7 cents per square yard, plus 32½% more to hold it down. Mark a tag on the ingrain carpet. It is 22 cents per square yard, plus 42½%. On the tapestry Brussels there is a tariff tax of 28 cents per square yard and 42½%. On the velvet tapestry there is a tariff of 40 cents per square yard, plus 42½%. On the Brussels carpet mark a tag "44 cents per square yard, plus 42½%." Your velvet carpets are "protected" with a tax of 60 cents per square yard, and 42½% additional.

Nothing is Missed

Go through your home from cellar to garret. There is scarcely an article the eye can see which does not bear a tariff tax. There is 42½% on window shades; 37½% on sewing machines; 37½% on a package of needles; 35% on shoe blacking; 27½% on olive oil; 67½% on perfume; 37½% on white lead with which you paint; \$1.25 per gallon, plus 7½% on varnish; 37½% on furniture; 37½% on your piano and other musical instruments; 37½% on toilet soap and \$3.00 per gallon and 37½% on vanilla extract.

Go out in the dining room. There is 37½% on the table; 35% on dishes and chinaware; 37½% on glass bottles; 37½% on crockery; 37½% on table cloth; 42½% on table oilcloth; 37½% on towels; 37½% on napkins. Even the window pane through which you may be looking is taxed at 32½%. Then there is 32½% on tinware; 42½% on your mirror; 27½% on maple sugar. The rice you eat is taxed 75 cents per hundred pounds, while bay rum you consume in your toilet is taxed \$3.00 per gallon and 47½%.

Lovely Protection

Your cotton thread is "protected" to the extent of 32½%. There is 42½% on shirts, collars and cuffs; 42½% on lace curtains and 42½% on stockings. The cotton gloves you wear bear an additional burden of 42½%. There is 42½% tariff tax on your underwear; 37½% on your shoe strings; 42½% on cotton handkerchiefs; and 37½% on the pins you consume; the watch case in your pocket is taxed 37½% while its movements are taxed 17½%. There is a tax of 37½% on clocks; 32½% on tooth picks; 37½% on toys; 27½% on brooms; 42½% on wall paper, and 37½% on the tiles in front of your grate.

A little fresh air may help to relieve the depressed feelings produced by realizing this enormous burden of taxation. Go outdoors, but take your tags with you. The cement under the house bears a tariff tax of 10 cents per hundred pounds, and 7½% additional, while the bags in which it is carried are taxed 27½%. There is 22½% on fence wire; 37½% on harness; \$7.00 per ton on steel girders; 37½% on your bicycle; 42½% on screws; 42½% on steam engines; and not less than 27½% on agricultural implements.

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We can show you how to do it—Send age next birthdate.

We will supply complete information without obligation to yourself.

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Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be fully justified in the coming hail season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive FULL PAYMENT OF EVERY INDEMNITY.

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show by their dress and behavior the care they receive at home. Little orphans show by their condition whether or not their parents had the wisdom to insure. Sometimes it is put off a little too long for the welfare of the family.

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We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 32 of this Catalogue:—

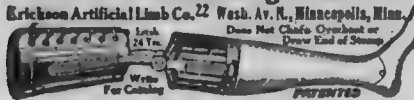
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There is a tariff tax of 37½% on your shot gun; 32½% on putty; 32½% on pumps if wood, and 35% if iron; 37½% on your porch shades and screens. Cigars and cigarettes \$3.50 per pound and 25%; cut tobacco 65 cents per pound; manufactured tobacco and snuff 60 cents per pound; pipes of all kinds 42½%. Now all these tariff extortions and robberies are unknown to you because they are wrapped up and concealed in the price of the goods.

Turning again to the subject of clothing, the tariff upon some articles is simply criminal. The average rate on woollen products is 42½%. This is the general average on all products manufactured from wool. Suspenders have been enhanced by 42½%. On woollen blankets there is a tariff of 42½%; women's and children's wear 42½% and yarns 37½%.

NEW GUIDE EDITOR

R. D. Colquette, formerly editor of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ontario, has joined the Grain Growers' Guide staff as associate editor, in place of E. J. Trott, who entered the chemical department of a British munition factory early in the new year. Mr. Colquette comes to The Guide with a wide experience. He is a Grey County, Ontario, boy who lived on his father's farm till early manhood, when he came west. After attending high school at Regina he took two years at Manitoba Agricultural College. There he bet the Dominion government \$10 that he could live for



R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A.

three years on a homestead in the Carleton Place district in Saskatchewan. He won his bet and got his patent, after which he took two years at Guelph Agricultural College, graduating with the degree of B.S.A. While at Guelph he took away \$50 from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by his essay on "Disadvantages of the Canadian Farmer." He knew his subject as he had been through the mill. The manufacturers, however, didn't agree to any further reductions of the tariff on account of Mr. Colquette's essay. For the past two years Mr. Colquette has been with Farm and Dairy and in close touch with the organized farmers of Ontario. Now he comes to a wider field to carry on the same work.

India's wheat crop, recently harvested, is much above the average. The area harvested during 1917 shows 82,916,000 acres, compared with 30,142,000 in 1913, of 29,218,000, and a five year's average 1911 to 1915, of 30,537,000 acres. The production of wheat in 1917 is estimated at 370,683,000 bushels, compared with 318,005,000 last year, a 1909 to 1913 average of 380,550,000.

In checking up the wastes remember the poultry parasites. Lice and mites keep many a pound of meat and many an egg out of production. Put crude oil in the poultry house crevices and around the roosts and whitewash the whole place.

FARM



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Full payment accepted at end of 5th year or at any time thereafter without notice or bonus.

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Is the personal executor you will appoint as able a business man as yourself? If he is, can he give the care of your estate as much time and effort as you have given the care of your property?

Be fair to your executor; do not expect him to neglect his own business to attend to yours.

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with my money than buy Life Insurance, is an excuse advanced by many persons for being uninsured or sometimes under-insured. Such an assertion cannot be argued to a logical conclusion, however, as less than 5% leave a competence for their dependents.

During 1916, we paid 18 Death Claims where the policies had not been in force one year. Had these policyholders advanced this argument, what an unfortunate thing it would have been for their beneficiaries.

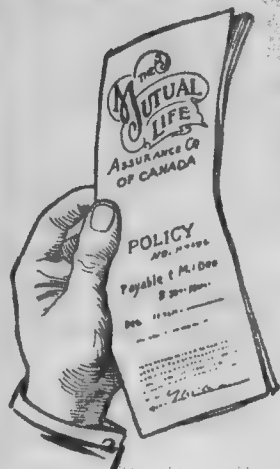
Our Guaranteed Investment Policies enable you to systematically save in a manner unsurpassed in any other way. Moreover, should the unexpected happen, your heirs are provided for, as Life Insurance is the first asset realized on in the event of death.

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Under the last mentioned class the amount of the policy is payable to the assured upon his arrival at a certain age, say 60—and payment is made to his family in the event of prior death.

This is a policy that protects the household while protection is most needed and which reverts to the assured should he attain an advanced age, and in his turn require the protection.

This is the most practical, the most sensible policy available to-day. It protects the family while they are helpless, and protects the assured should he attain the age of helplessness.

Write for rates applicable to your age and for booklet entitled "Endowment Policies."

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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

REPAYABLE ON THE AMORTIZATION PLAN

The Canada Permanent was the pioneer company to introduce in Canada this system of borrowing and repaying loans, which is the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of debt.

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made loans repayable by the equal annuity or instalment plan, spread over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, the annual repayments including principal and interest.

For Further Information Apply to—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager,
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch,
Regina, Sask.

W. T. OREIGHTON, Manager,
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Edmonton, Alta.

HAIL DEPARTMENT CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT FOR HAIL DEPARTMENT

Do not risk your year of toil and expense by failing to insure your crop against hail storm, your section may be the first visited. Protect yourself by a policy in the "CONNECTICUT" with its sixty-seven years honorable record and cash assets of \$7,249,879.84 and losses paid of \$47,488,755.65. Satisfy yourself of the Financial strength behind your policy.

INSURE IN THE CONNECTICUT

BUTLER, BYERS BROS. & CODERE, LIMITED
SASKATOON General Agents SASK.

Making Your Policy Safe

How the Government Supervises Life Insurance

By George Gilbert

No portion of a man's estate can be more secure, dollar for dollar, than his life insurance. So absolute is this security that it is practically impossible for a policyholder to lose a dollar of the face value of his policy, if he is insured in a legal reserve company licensed by the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government has not only prescribed an absolutely safe standard of solvency for the life companies but, through its system of supervision it makes sure that the companies conform to the prescribed standard. This supervision is carried out by the Dominion Insurance Department, which is manned by experts capable of examining into the affairs of the companies and ascertaining if the requirements of the strict Dominion insurance laws are being complied with in every particular.

While these strict insurance laws and close government supervision may not be needed in the case of the great majority of our life companies, which are soundly managed and give more ample security than our laws call for, they furnish a guarantee that all licensed life companies are safe to insure with.

All Companies Licensed

In the first place, our insurance laws require that before a life company can transact life insurance throughout Canada it must obtain a license from the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance. Before the Superintendent can issue or renew a license he must satisfy himself that the requirements of our laws have been complied with and that the company is in a condition to meet its liabilities. All outside companies must maintain assets in Canada equal to their liabilities in Canada, except in respect of policies issued prior to March 31, 1878.

Another requirement of our insurance laws is that an annual statement must be filed each year with the Insurance Department, under oath, showing in detail the assets and liabilities, income and expenditure, and other information deemed necessary by the Insurance Department. Two half-yearly statements must also be filed showing the securities held at the end of June and at the end of December of each year. By a yearly inspection of each company, the experts of the Insurance Department must verify the correctness of the statements filed, and see that the correct figures are published in the annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance.

If deemed necessary, further examination may be made into the affairs of a company, and its books must be open for the inspection of the Superintendent who has the power to examine under oath the officers or agents of the company.

Five Year Terms

Once every five years, or oftener, the Superintendent must value by the net premium method all the policies of the Canadian companies and all the Canadian policies of the other companies licensed in Canada. If any deficiency in assets is shown by this valuation it must be made good, or the license will be withdrawn. The Superintendent also has power to visit the head office of any outside company, and examine into its condition and affairs.

The Superintendent, or any officer or clerk under him, must not be interested directly or indirectly as a shareholder in any insurance company doing business in Canada. All amalgamations of companies, and transfers of business, must have the sanction of the Government. If policy holders representing one-fifth of the total amount of insurance in a company object to the amalgamation or reinsurance of its business, the Government must withhold its sanction.

Investment of Funds

All salaries, directors' fees, etc., must be authorized by a vote of the policyholders in a mutual company, and by a vote of the shareholders and other members, if any, in the case of a stock com-

pany. The Superintendent of Insurance must see that each company's investments are such as comply with the requirements of the Insurance Act. Canadian companies are permitted to invest in the following securities:

(a) Government, municipal or school corporation bonds without restriction.

(b) Bonds secured by mortgage on real estate or other assets of the company.

(c) Debentures of a company which has been doing business for not less than three years and which has not made any default in payment of interest within the period of three years from the date of the investment.

(d) Preferred stocks of any company upon which regular dividends have been paid for not less than five years preceding the investment, or the stocks of any company which are guaranteed by a company which has paid regular dividends upon its preferred or common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of said guaranteed stock providing that the amount of the stock so guaranteed is not in excess of 50 per cent of the stock of the guaranteeing company.

(e) The common stock of any company which has paid regular dividends of at least 4 per cent. for seven years preceding the purchase, provided that not more than 30 per cent. of the common stocks and not more than 30 per cent of the total issue of the stocks of any company shall be purchased. Investment in its own shares of the shares of another life company is prohibited.

(f) Ground rents, mortgages, hypothecs on real estate in Canada or elsewhere, where the company is carrying on business.

(g) Life or endowment contracts of the company, or of any other life insurance company licensed to do business in Canada.

The companies may lend their funds on the security of:

(a) Any of the bonds, debentures, stocks above mentioned, or

(b) Real estate or leaseholds subject to certain limitations. No loans to directors except policy loans are permitted.

A Canadian Company doing business outside of Canada, must at all times retain in Canada and under its own control assets at least equal to the amount of its total liabilities to its policy holders in Canada, and at least two-thirds of the amount of these assets must be investments in or loans upon Canadian securities. Life companies must not be interested in the promotion or formation of any other company, and underwriting of the stock of other companies is restricted. The superintendent must allow as assets only such securities as are authorized by the Insurance Act.

Policy Contains Contract

The policy must contain the whole contract between the company and the assured. Estimates are forbidden of the profits or dividends expected to be received under any policy. Rebates or discrimination in favor of individual policyholders are forbidden. Premium rates must be filed with the Superintendent.

Surplus must be ascertained and distributed to policyholders at least once every five years, except in case of deferred dividend policies, where the surplus must be ascertained and apportioned and must constitute a liability and be charged in its accounts accordingly. No policy of life insurance can be sold in Canada until a copy of the form has been sent to the Superintendent. It must contain provision for thirty days of grace for payment of premium; permission to engage in the active service of the militia of Canada, at such extra premiums as may be fixed; that the policy shall be incontestable after at least two years, must have tables of surrender, loan and installment values and reinstatement provision. Separate accounts of participating



LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 85 years of success has proved the merit of

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

MONTREAL, Q., March 6th, 1916.
I have used a good many bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and lameness and I do not think it has an equal, especially in stubborn cases. Kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse.

G. T. YOUNG.
Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company,
Enosburg Falls, 114 Vermont

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keble Street West Toronto



ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man and horse. Reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 495, Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

BONE SPAVIN

Cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, no matter how old the blemish. Full price refunded if it fails to cure either Bone Spavin, Ringbone or Sidebone. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser sent free on request.

FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS
4 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, FEVERS, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



Cattle Labels

No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg

HIDES

Ship direct to the Tannery. We have decided to cut out the middleman and to buy direct from the farmer, thereby giving him the benefit of the dealers' profit.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wheat City Tannery

BRANDON, MAN.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN THE WEST FOR OVER 20 YEARS

and non-participating business must be kept.

Assessment Companies

To show that assessment societies do not carry the guarantee of their ability to carry out their contracts that is carried by the regular life companies, these societies are required to print on every application, policy and certificate issued or used the words: "This association is not required by law to maintain the reserve which is required of ordinary life insurance companies." The words: "Assessment System" must also appear at the head of every policy and every application for a policy, and in every circular and advertisement issued or used in Canada by these assessment societies.

STRAY ANIMAL LAWS

The Animals' Act of Manitoba states that it shall not be lawful to allow the following animals to run at large at the times following:

- (a) Stallions of one year old and upwards at any time of the year.
- (b) Bull over nine months old at any time of the year.
- (c) Rams over four months old from first day of August to the first day of April.
- (d) Boars over four months old at any time of the year.

The penalty for any offence against these restrictions is not less than \$10 and not more than \$25, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for not less than 10 days or more than one month.

In Saskatchewan

"The tStray Animals' Act of 1915" for Saskatchewan specifically provides that no stallion over one year old and no unregistered bull over eight months' old shall be allowed to run at large. Subject to the provisions of the Act and municipal regulations, it is lawful for animals to run at large in Saskatchewan except in cities, towns and villages. If animals suffering from black-leg, or animals belonging to an infected herd, are allowed to run at large the person responsible is liable to a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$200. If an animal suffering from lumpjaw is so permitted the owner or caretaker becomes responsible for a fine of not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$100. This act can be secured on application to the Livestock Commissioner, Regina.

In Alberta

An Act for "Restraining Dangerous and Mischievous Animals" passed in Alberta in 1913 provides that on information laid before a Justice of the Peace, that the accused owns or has in his possession any cross or dangerous or mischievous animal, or animals, not confined or restrained, in such a manner as to protect the public from injury or loss, such Justice of the Peace may, when the owner of such animal or animals is known, issue a summons directed to such person or persons, and, upon conviction on the evidence of two credible witnesses, the Justice may order the accused to confine or restrain such animal or animals. Upon default of compliance with this order, a fine not exceeding \$50 and costs for each offence may be imposed. In default of payment of said fine, the offender may be committed to the nearest common jail, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding thirty days. Other acts provide for the limitation of animals running at large and for permission so to do is very much on the same lines as those defined in the case of Saskatchewan.

Clipping will save much discomfort to the horse and much feed, and may also prevent overheating with resultant chills, colic, etc. Thorough grooming during the heavy working season will save feed and will increase the health, vigor, and power of the horse.

All changes in the horse's feed and work must be made gradually. If not, there is danger of colic, lymphangitis, and similar derangements. Gradual changes not only build up the muscles and energy of the horse but gradually strengthen the digestion in preparation for the heavy strain on these organs during heavy work.

The Dominion Fire Insurance Company

Consult W. D. Thomson

General Agent, Box 81

REGINA SASK.

FOR

Hail Insurance

S. H. HENDERSON,
President

E. H. DEWART,
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$923,545.77
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916	33,107
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$56,128,717.00
Increase in Business During 1916	\$8,053,428.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers is permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The costs of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of

CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have over fifty stallions on hand now of the right stamp with plenty of weight and substance. We have some Clydesdales from 7-12 years of age from 1600-1700 lbs. that we have taken in exchange that are sure breeders, are sound, broken to work and they are priced so they will more than pay for themselves in a season.

Any farmer with eight or ten mares of his own will receive a big dividend on his investment if he purchases one of these horses.

We have a fair and equitable system of exchanging stallions. Write and tell us what you have and what you want.

Every horse guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

We Pay Freight to your Nearest Station

Main Barns at North Battleford.

JAMES BROOKS
Salesman

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Province of Manitoba

Enrolment of Stallions

The attention of the public of Manitoba is directed to the following sections of the "Horse Breeders' Act" of Manitoba:

3. It shall be the duty of the owner of every stallion, standing or travelling for public service in Manitoba for remuneration, before commencing such business, to apply annually to this department (Manitoba Department of Agriculture), and to obtain a certificate of enrolment as hereinafter provided.

(a) Every importer or breeder, before offering a stallion for sale, must have such stallion enrolled with the Department.

14. The owner of any stallion standing or travelling for public service in Manitoba shall post and keep posted, during the entire breeding season, copies of the certificate of enrolment of such stallion, issued under the provision of this Act, in a conspicuous place on the inside or outside of the main door leading into every stable or building where the said stallion stands for public service. Such copies shall be printed in bold, conspicuous type, not smaller than 12 point, and nothing on such bill, poster or advertisement shall be of an untruthful or misleading character.

15. The owner of an unenrolled stallion shall not have route bills or breeding cards printed or posted, nor shall he charge or receive any service fee.

Under this act four classes of certificates are issued—A, B, C, and D. These certificates differ materially in statement, and each mare owner should read the individual certificate of the stallion he intends to patronize.

A copy of the "Horse Breeders' Act" may be had free on application. Lists of all stallions enrolled with the department are prepared and revised weekly and one of these lists will be sent free on application.

V. WINKLER,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.



Rather Than Do It Yourself

There are many troublesome odd jobs about any car. Small jobs, necessary jobs, mussy jobs—jobs that try your patience, take up your time and soil your clothes. At times they are apt to make motoring a drudgery rather than a pleasure. You are tempted to neglect them—to your cost.

Whether you measure tire service in the dollars saved, or in the comfort and convenience secured, you will find the Goodyear Service Station Dealer an inestimable boon.

Upon him rests the responsibility of giving a broad and satisfying service to all Goodyear users—which is service far beyond that you have commonly known.

For he has taken the Goodyear oath of allegiance. He has joined the army of a thousand Goodyear men who throughout the length and breadth of Canada have linked themselves together to help you and every motorist get bigger returns from your investment.

Each link in this vast coast-to-coast chain of co-operative service-to-consumer endeavor has been forged through an unbounding faith in the goodness of Goodyear products and the rightness of Goodyear methods.

They work beneath one emblem—the familiar sign illustrated herewith.

Look for this emblem along every road. It signifies a willing, prompt service. It beto-

kens expert advice, skilled work back-grounded by successful experience. It indicates a man who aims at increasing his business by giving greater service.

It will be well for you to use his service, to listen to his advice, which has money-value for you. Rather than do the following necessary things yourself, let him show his willingness to be of real help.

He will advise you of the right size of tires for the load you carry, to guard you against the danger of overloading.

- tell you what air pressure best suits your needs, and so eliminate the dangers of under-inflation.
- test your tires for air pressure (and many will put in free air).
- inspect your wheels for alignment.
- inspect your tires for tread cuts, stone bruises, and other injuries. He will provide the remedy and advise you as to prevention.
- explain to you the value and use of Tire-Saver Accessories, and provide you with the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit which contains all the equipment necessary for making repairs on the road.
- explain the necessity of selecting good tubes, and their value in saving your tires.

Many Goodyear Service Stations will gladly:

- test your battery, and add distilled water when needed.
- fill your radiator.
- raise or lower your top as the weather demands.
- examine your springs for broken leaves.
- suggest the proper grade of oil or gasoline for your car and the work it does.
- drain out old oil every 800 or 1,000 miles, if you wish, and add fresh oil.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

A DEMAND FOR ACTION

Editor, Guide:—I am writing you in regard to the Farmers' Platform. You are aware that the Council of Agriculture has adopted a platform that has been endorsed by all the farmers' conventions in Canada. It was understood by the organized farmers of Alberta, that as soon as a candidate was nominated the Farmers' Platform was to be presented by the executive of the U.F.A. to him and his answers were to be published in The Guide as the official organ of the U.F.A. and as many of the local papers as would publish them. Now there is to be a provincial election in this province in 18 days. In the Strathcona constituency both parties have had their candidates in the field for some time and neither one has made a statement of his views of the Farmers' Platform, and as far as we know they have never been asked to. When I spoke to one of the candidates about farmers' politics he replied that as long as you and I live the farmers will never leave their party. This may be the position of every candidate in Alberta. Now it certainly is the duty of the U.F.A. executive to see that every candidate in Alberta gets the Farmers' Platform and that the views of each one of them on these questions be published through the length and breadth of the province. The names of those who refuse to answer should also be published. This is one of the most important things that has ever come before the organized farmers.

To secure legislation in the interests of the farmers was the principal object that inspired the founders of this great organization to devote their time, talents and money to accomplish it. Some of us have been working for years along these lines. To have the Farmers' Platform adopted could be made to bring a revenue of millions of dollars each year to this province. Take, for instance, the nationalization of the railways. It should be remembered that the farmers of the west have been paying three times the rates on company owned roads than the farmers of the east are over government owned roads. There is no need to look to Europe, New Zealand or Australia for an argument for government owned roads. Time and space prevents me from going into the details, but I will give one or two illustrations. When the enormous grants were given to the C.P.R., Sir John Macdonald made the statement on the floor of the House that on account of the liberal grants the government was giving the company that they could haul the people's freight for one third less than a road could do unassisted; but we find the very opposite is the case. Some of the individual promoters are worth more than the value of the grants from the government. No one would pretend that this money was given by the people to build up immense fortunes for the promoters.

The next plank is cheap money. This province is out every year about \$6,000,000 on high interest rates. Then the income tax could be made to bring in a big revenue. I will not dwell further on the merits of the Farmers' Platform, except to point out to the farmers the importance of independent political action. Farmers! We represent 90 per cent. of the population of this province and 75 per cent. of the Dominion. We are organized and have made our demands. They have been unanimously adopted and if our executive has not got the independence to present these demands to the politicians, then we will make the U.F.A. the laughing stock of the country.

The executive is responsible to get this platform before the candidates. If they ignore them it is the duty of each constituency to act through its directors.

WM. R. BALL.

Deer Mound, Alta.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Hudson's Bay Company:—You have been forwarding to my address letters and price lists of all kinds of wine and spirits and announcing the opening of a mail order wine and spirit branch at Moosomin, Sask. Therefore, I am compelled to inform you that I

shall never for any money or favor accept or purchase brandies or any other kind of wine and spirits for distribution in Manitoba, where the people with overwhelming majority voted for prohibition. I trust that the people of Manitoba are not of such a low character as to support the most dangerous and destructive trade in the whole world.

It is a disgrace for the wealthy and well known Hudson's Bay Company to try to take advantage of its supposed right or grant which it obtained hundreds of years ago, through the ignorance of the king, who had not the slightest right to any land in America or the northwest. The kings and millionaires do not own or have any special right to the land. All the land in the world is the property of the people who till or cultivate the soil and build practical and good homes on the farms. The farmers are the foundation and support of all the trade and industry in the whole world. Moreover, the minister of the post office department should not disgrace the mail service of Canada by permitting through it mail order and distribution of brandies or any other kind of wine or spirit, which is only to satisfy the greed of lawless money making and to the destruction of drunkards, and consequently to the sorrow and ruin of many weeping mothers and dearly loved children.

ARNI SVEINSSON.

Glenboro, Man.

SOME INTERESTING QUESTIONS

Editor, Guide:—I have read with zest Mr. Brown's letter in The Guide and I have sampled, as it were, each paragraph individually.

I have no doubt Mr. Brown has been a very successful manager to attain his present eminence, and were he in our town we would be the best of friends. The trouble is, his leniency is not characteristic of the ordinary country manager or the grouch would be considerably less, but he covers a multitude of sins by saying: "Our real need is, not better system, but for better bankers." This is not our fault and we still cry for fair play.

I have a few questions to ask Mr. Brown.

1. Are the instructions from head office to keep the banks closed or open during noon hours? I have had to wait from three minutes to twelve until after one o'clock with a four-horse team standing in the cold, for the manager and his staff to open the bank again for business and neither the team or I had been fed but we had to wait till I got home so as to feed while re-loading and my next trip would be after banking hours.

2. Is it not possible for a manager to tell his client what line of credit he is deserving of at the start, not have the client beg for money each time his current account runs low and have the manager tell him what a great favor he is doing him.

3. Is it customary for a banker to take a chattel mortgage on all a man's livestock when he carries four or five times the amount due the bank? This ties up a man's business pretty snug until the bank is paid. A man has to live and this method is good to induce rascality. Machine men only ask for enough to cover the indebtedness. Yet the banker condemns their grasping proclivities.

The matter is quite overlooked that some farmers know how to run their own business better than a poor manager. I gave in some valuations of registered stock and was promptly told it was too high and I defy him to replace them for the money.

We are advised to improve our stock but how few managers will lend money for registered stock that costs more than good grades.

When a line of credit is given it would be a nice thing to have the note drawn for the year. If the manager is a mixer he can easily keep tab on his clients.

The most lenient banker I ever dealt



WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR

**SAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00
per day on Fuel alone**

A thoroughly standardized machine built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of machinists; it commands the respect of the tractor world, and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
of Canada Limited
DEPT. A WINNIPEG

Daily Market

FOR
DEEF, STOCKER AND DAIRY CATTLE

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections
Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
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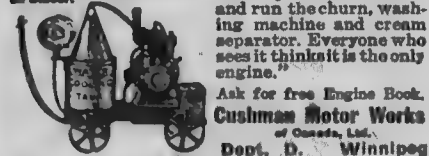


Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheels slip—it never clogs. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 167 lbs. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex. Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch L. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."



Ask for free Engine Book.
Cushman Motor Works
of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. D. WINNIPEG

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

With Kill-Em-Quick
Gopher Poison
At Your Dealer's GUARANTEED

with told me he had never lost a dollar through bad debts and the country then was strictly new. He was a mixer and posted himself on men and valuations.

4. If the bankers are so interested in the farmers' welfare why are they so opposed to rural credits in our local banks?

ENTERPRISE.

FARMER CANDIDATE

E. R. Powell, a well-known farmer is running as an Independent candidate for the provincial legislature in Elrose, Sask. His platform contains as the first plank, direct legislation. Under direct legislation he would favor a ballot on provincial inspection of grading and dockage, government owned terminals, flour mills, packing



E. R. POWELL

houses, cold storage plants, rural credits, and hail insurance. He also stands for total prohibition, woman suffrage, public ownership, compulsory education, and non-sectarian schools. He has also endorsed the entire national platform put out by the Canadian Council of Agriculture with special emphasis on land value taxation.

FLAX WILT

A bushel of flax contains about twice as much plant food as a bushel of wheat, according to investigations in North Dakota. This means that a 10 bushel crop of flax will remove as much plant food as a 20 bushel crop of wheat and this is about the way the yields of the two crops compare, so that there is not much difference between the plant food removed by these two crops each year.

There seems to be an impression that flax is hard on land. This has undoubtedly come from the fact that when flax is grown on the same land several years in succession the crop grows smaller each year, and it may entirely cease to yield. This however, is due to a disease known as flax wilt. When this gets into the land that is growing flax it increases each year that flax is grown on the land, consequently, the fact that flax runs down quickly when grown on the same land several years in succession has nothing to do with the amount of plant food that it removes but is due to this disease.

It has been found that when flax has not been grown oftener than once in every five or six years that it does well. Professor Bolly states that this is due to the fact that by this time the flax wilt disease has dried out. He has developed a wilt resistant flax which can be grown on land that does contain the flax wilt and still produce a crop. However, it is not advisable to sow flax oftener than once every five years even when wilt resistant flax is used.

It is estimated that in the United States it will take 418,000 horses to equip all the units of an army of 2,000,000 men. It will be necessary for the government to buy 208,000 during the next 12 months and 208,000 during the following year, besides 11,000 a month to make up the losses of the first expedition. Buying at the rate of 20,000 a month it is expected that the inspectors can keep ahead of enlistments.

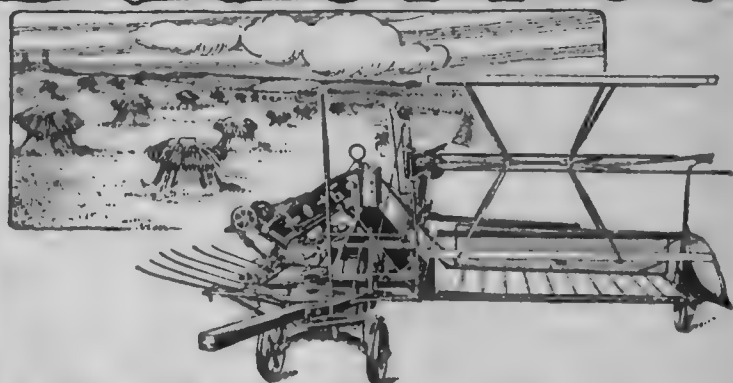
Quality— Service— Value—

have made the "Lion" Endless Rubber Thresher Belt the standard of Western Canada. They are the most popular power transmitters in use among Western farmers, because they have never failed to make good and to prove that there is real character behind their reputation. To be sure of getting one—order now—all live dealers.

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The Twine Binder Situation

THERE is every reason to believe that this will be a good year for the farmer who has grain to sell. The world's stock is low. The crops so far reported are not large enough to make up the shortage and furnish a year's supply besides. No matter how large a crop North America may raise the indications all favor good prices.

Therefore, it is important to be ready for the harvest with binders and twine that will save the whole crop, no matter what the harvest conditions may be. Good, reliable Deering machines and twine are the kind to buy this year.

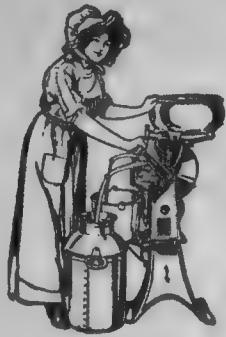
Buy early. This applies to repairs as well as to binders and twine. You can get all three now. It may be difficult to get them later. On repairs and twine, especially, our advice to every farmer is to buy at once all he is going to need, and not alone to buy but to go to the dealer, get the full amount of twine and all the repairs necessary, and take them home.

The local dealer has done all he can to insure the harvesting of your grain. He will appreciate having your order as early as possible, so that he can give service to your neighbors who delay. Help him out.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

PATRIOTIC DUTY as well as dollars-and-cents self-interest now demands of every cow owner the saving of every ounce of cream and butter-fat. Likewise the saving of time that is possible through a cream separator of ample capacity, that is easily turned and always in order.

There was never a summer in the history of the country when both these considerations were of as great importance to the nation as well as to the individual producer of cream and butter.

Under present circumstances, a modern De Laval Cream Separator will save its cost every few weeks. Every cow owner owes it to himself and his fellow countrymen to effect this saving.

This is true whether you have no separator or have an inferior or half-worn-out machine, even if it be an old De Laval model.

It is important to remember, too, that if you cannot pay cash for a new De Laval machine, you can buy one on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself while you are using it.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De Laval is equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos, Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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Choice Wheat Lands For Sale

I own and offer for sale a few choice quarter sections, half sections, and full sections of the choicest unimproved wheat lands in the vicinity of Hoosier, Dewar Lake and Colville, Saskatchewan. These lands are all close to railway and stations and of high quality.

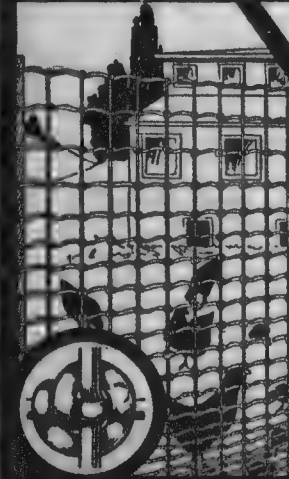
Any one of these parcels of land, if bought now and broken up for wheat should pay for itself out of the first crop.

Write now for full description, price and terms. State in first letter the size of farm you wish to buy.

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CALGARY ALBERTA

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A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a carelessly backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Peerless Lock.

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FENCE CO., LTD.
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Farm Experiences and Problems

WELL THROUGH QUICKSAND

There are a great many places throughout this country where it is very hard to get a well any depth on account of the quicksand coming in so fast. I have never noticed any article through your columns of farm experiences on the subject, so I am sending in my experiences on this line. Most of the people when they are digging a well make the cribbing box style. This is all right where there is no quicksand, but where the water is not more than 10 or 12 feet down and the quicksand comes in faster than you can shovel it out, the best way is to drive the crib end ways.

Get enough 2 x 6 scantling to go around your well. Never get any wider than this or they will be too hard to drive and will split on the top badly. Sharpen these and then make an outside frame out of 2 x 4 just the size of your well and about 6 feet high. Then make another frame just so the 2 x 6 will fit in between. This will keep them all in their place and keep them going down straight. When these are all in place one man goes down in the well and starts to dig, another draws out the sand and a third drives down the planks with a heavy hammer. Never use an axe, it is too light and will splinter them. A 15 pound sledge hammer is best for the purpose. By this method three men can go through quite a thick vein of quicksand in a short time. Whereas if the crib were put in box style it would just stay there and could not be driven down an inch. The sand would come against the outside of the crib and hold it fast.

Man.

C. H.

WEEDS ON SUMMERFALLOW

Last spring preparatory to summer-fallowing I disced the stubble very early, left it for a week or two and then harrowed it. About the time I should have been starting to plow I found that the weeds had made a strong growth of two or more inches. Having some very important work in sight for the next three weeks I again disced it, following with the harrows in a week or ten days.

When I had time to think of summer-fallow again my neighbors were half through with theirs, but they were plowing under a strong growth of weeds a foot or more high and some just flowering. As I started to plow my ground the weeds were just coming through the soil, in fact one man asked me if the land had been plowed in the early season and kept harrowed. Needless to say the chain was not necessary except to drag under a few weeds that the disc had missed. I plowed about seven inches deep and used a rotary harrow attached to the plow. This left the soil firmed with a mulch on top. My method saves time and leaves soil in good tilth, although it should be harrowed before fall.

W. H. G.

THISTLES IN WHEAT

With large and small patches of Canada thistles in good crops of fallow wheat many farmers are at a loss to know how to keep them from maturing and yet spare the wheat. At any time it is an important question, this year it is doubly so. Once I used to pull thistles up by the root till I was sick of the job. To cut them down did not kill the root nor check their growth for the next year, it simply stopped them blowing to the next section and in doing so the wheat was a dead loss.

For a few years I have adopted a better method. When fallow or fall plowing wheat is about six inches high the thistles are always about six inches higher. They are only at this stage for about ten days in the whole season. I fix a small gauge wheel on the outer end of the mower cutting bar and run it six inches high, taking the top of the thistles and an inch or so off the wheat. In a few days it shoots up and is heading out and the cut thistles acting as a mulch help the crop along till these places are nearly as good as the rest of the field. Thistles cut then will make no further growth in that season and will never flower or produce seed. They neither spoil the crop nor trouble the weed inspector. The operation can be done equally well with a scythe, the point is it must be done just a day or two before the grain is in the shot blade. I think anyone with

thistles at all will find this idea very commendable. I have tried it for five years very successfully.

T. W. W., Man.

MANITOBA HAS 450 BEEKEEPERS

It has sometimes been thought by persons not acquainted with the facts that we are too far north and west for successful beekeeping. This is not the case, as our honey crop, per colony of bees, is equal to, if not larger than, that of the east and south. This is due to the longer period of daylight during the summer months, and to the fact that our bees gather honey from a large variety of plants which continue to bloom over a long period of time.

The best time of the year to make a start in beekeeping is during the early part of the summer, May or June. Small beginnings should be made with as little expense as possible. Invest ten, fifteen or twenty-five dollars; then make the bees pay their own way. The writer keeps a list of those having bees for sale and would be pleased to furnish information or help to beginners at any time. Buy bees in your own locality if possible, even if the initial price is a little higher. This lessens the danger of introducing "Foul Brood" disease and also insures your getting the bees in good condition, as a long railroad journey is sometimes rather hard on a colony.

In Manitoba an increasing number of people are making beekeeping their principal business. The income of some of these specialists exceeds \$1,500 per year, while scattered through the province are many who keep a number of colonies to furnish honey for their own table or for their neighbor's.

The amount of extracted honey that may be obtained from a well-managed colony of bees varies with the locality and season. The average yield per hive in Manitoba is about 100 lbs. In a good year a colony will pay for itself in the average locality, but seasons during which the honey crop is a partial failure occur even in the best districts. It is estimated that there are in Manitoba about 450 beekeepers, who have in round numbers 10,000 colonies of bees, yielding this past summer approximately 800,000 pounds of honey. The average price received by the beekeepers for extracted honey is from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

The Manitoba Beekeepers' Association now has a fairly large membership roll and should prove of benefit to its members. Some of the advantages that might accrue from an organization of this kind are co-operative buying of supplies, advertising and selling of honey and wax, and the value of experiments and experiences of individual beekeepers. Organization, too, is necessary to successfully combat the much-dreaded foul brood diseases.—R. M. Muckle, B.S.A. Provincial Apiarist, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

DOMINION DAIRY REGULATIONS

Recent dairy regulations passed at Ottawa may be briefly summarized as follows:—

All producing dairies must be licensed. No license to be issued unless dairy conform to required standard.

Stable shall have ample air space, and two square feet of glass for each cow.

Stable shall be kept clean and sanitary, well drained and ventilated.

Two years after the first test of cattle, sale of unpasteurized milk is barred unless cows are shown to be free from tubercular trouble.

Compensation to be provided for cows killed because of tuberculosis taint.

This means that before long practically all milk will be pasteurized, unless the inspectors are satisfied that a herd is free from tubercular taint, and that the dairy is spotlessly clean.

At the Ohio Experimental Station it was ascertained that with cows yielding 3,000 lbs of milk a year it costs 6.2 cents to produce a quart of milk, four cents from 4,000 pound cows; 3.8 cents from 5,000 pound cows. The difference in costs between the 3,000 and 6,000 pound cows was three cents, or about 48 per cent.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

How Boys and Girls can Help—New Competition—A Club Boy's Success

There never was a time in the history of Canada when boys and girls could do more to help their country than during the present year. The world is face to face with a serious food shortage. Everything that can be done must be done to increase the food supply. All over the North American continent great campaigns are being conducted to get the people to produce more food. In Great Britain parks and pastures that have not been plowed for centuries are being broken up and planted. Women are helping in this work on the farms. In every town and city in Canada, back-yard and vacant-lot gardening is being encouraged. The people feel that an extra effort must be put forth for the production of foodstuffs, or we may be faced with what we never dreamed of—a partial famine. In this great and worthy work the boys and girls can do their part. The crop is now in the ground and the garden stuff and potatoes are planted. Little can now be done to increase the acreage of the 1917 crop, but a great deal can be done to increase the 1917 yields of cultivated crops. Thorough cultivation of the garden and potato



A Happy Family

crops will tell in the final returns of production. Let every boy and girl take a special interest in these crops this year. The men folks are busy but the young people can see that no weeds rob these crops of moisture or plant food during the summer and that a nice dust mulch protects the soil from the rays of the sun and the drying effects of hot winds, so that every bit of moisture is retained to help the growing plants. The more vegetables and potatoes we have to eat next winter the more wheat and flour can be saved to send over to the splendid men who are fighting our battles for us. Boys and girls can help win those battles by fighting the weeds and conserving the moisture in the garden and potato patch this summer.

ESSAY COMPETITION

What interesting letters our young people write to the Boys' and Girls' Club department of The Guide. One of the reasons of this is that they have such interesting things to write about. There is scarcely a farm in all the great West on which there is not material for a good story. All that is needed is to get someone who knows the story well to write it. The Guide wants to get the co-operation of the boys and girls in getting some of these stories for publication in this department. Of course they must be stories of something in which the writer will tell his or her own experience. They must also be about work such as Boys' and Girls' Clubs are engaged in, though the writers need not necessarily be members of clubs, for the fact must not be lost sight of that there are still many young people who have no opportunity to engage in club work. Have you grown a garden, raised a pig or a calf, broken in a colt to ride or drive, raised a pen of chickens, preserved fruit, selected seed or done any of the thousand and one things that engage the attention of the progressive boy or girl on the farm? For the best essay on any of these subjects the following substantial cash prizes will be given.

First Prize \$3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00
Essays should not exceed 300 words in length and must be received before June

30. Write about what you are most interested in. This competition is open to boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age inclusive.

SUCCESSFUL PIG FEEDING

Many boys throughout the West are engaged in the pig feeding contests that are being carried on in connection with Boys' and Girls' Club work. Many of these will be interested in the following record of Master Bert Lemon, who won the contest last year in the Weyburn, Sask. district. A complete monthly record of the cost of production was kept by Bert who outlines his feeding methods as follows:—

"The litter was born on February 15 and consisted of 10 pigs, all of which lived. At the time of weaning they were two months old and weighed 348 pounds. During the first month they were fed on shorts, bran and oat chop. They also received some condition powders. No milk was fed because none was procurable. At the end of the month the pigs weighed 481 pounds, the feed bill being shown in the following table:—"

100 lbs. shorts at \$1.00 per cwt.	\$1.00
50 lbs. bran at \$.95 per cwt.	.48
70 lbs. oat chop at \$.34 per bus.	.70
Chopping oats at 9 cents per cwt.	.07
Condition powders	.25

Total 2.60
Cost of gain \$2.50—133 or 1.9 cents per lb.

"During the second month the pigs were fed an increased amount of a somewhat similar ration. In addition they received a slight amount of skim milk and buttermilk, but not at regular intervals. On June 15, the end of the second month they weighed 738 pounds, showing a gain of 257 pounds. This gain was made at a cost of \$7.98 or 3.1 cents a pound, allowing one and a half cents a gallon for the skim milk and two and a half cents for the buttermilk.

Good Gains on Pasture

"From June 15 to July 15 the pigs were fed low grade flour, barley chop, shorts and wheat screenings, also a little oat chop at the beginning of the month. They received three gallons of skim milk and some buttermilk every day during this period. At the end they weighed 1262 pounds, a gain of 542 pounds. They were on barley and rape pasture all of this month, for which three-tenths of a cent per day was allowed for each pig. The cost of feed was \$9.42, the gain costing a little less than two cents a pound for the month. For the next month barley chop with a little milk at the first was fed. They were not out on pasture during this period but had some green feed carried to them. The feed bill was \$13.23 and at the end of the month they weighed 1612 pounds, a gain of 350 pounds made for about three and two-thirds cents a pound.

"During the fifth and last month no change was made from the preceding month in the kind of feed given, but the amount was slightly increased. They were given all they would consume. The gain for this month was 408 pounds at a cost of \$15.71 or about three and three-quarters cents a pound.

A Profit of \$13.51. per pig

"On September 18 the pigs were sold. At that time they weighed 2,020 pounds and were seven months and three days old. The extra three days' upkeep was calculated in with the last month. They fetched 11 cents a pound. From the time of weaning the total gain made was 1672 pounds at a total cost of \$48.80, a shade less than 2.9 cents a pound. The amount realized was \$222.20, but calculating only on the gains made after weaning the amount realized was \$183.92. Deducting from this the cost of feed, \$48.80, the profit was \$135.12, or \$13.51 per pig."

Bert is to be congratulated on the business-like manner in which he conducted his pig-feeding operations. He will be a business farmer one of these days, and for business farmers there are great opportunities in this great new country. Among the boy readers of The Guide there are doubtless many who carried on similar work last year. To them this page is open and contributions on this subject will be gladly received. The experiences of last year would be of great value to the boys who are making an effort to win a prize in this year's competitions.

PURE BRED SHETLAND

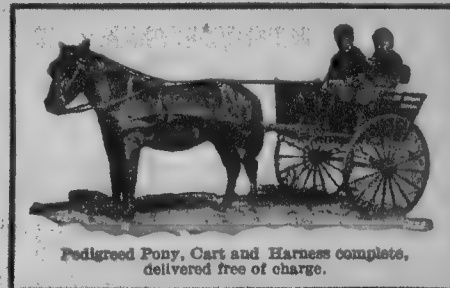
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DUROC-JERSEYS, FROM PRIZE WINNING stock, all ages. Benj. E. Franklin, Lasburn, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—FIFTY PEDIGREED DUROC-Jersey weanling pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 22-5

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS, FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nested egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records: Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No. 23, Barred Rocks, laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta. 124

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 234

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winners, \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs from first prize drake and duck at Calgary, \$1.75 per 10. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 21-3

HAVE MATED 100 S. C. PURE BRED BUFF Orpingtons with imported bred-to-lay birds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$5.00 per 100. S. Stockdale, Medora, Man. 22-1

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, farm run, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Griffiths, Broadacres, Sask. 21-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—REDUCED to \$1.00 for 12 till end season. Pens headed by roosters from hens with 210 egg records. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 22-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—PURE BRED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 22-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 PER setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 19-6

LOOK—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B" Barred Rock eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treestank, Man. Fifteen, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00.

PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

DOGS

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE farm bred pups, parents excellent heelers, intelligent and obedient. W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 22-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, GROWN ON new clean land, well matured, two government tests pronounce it entirely free of obnoxious seeds, \$8.25 per hundred, bags included. G. W. Quinn, MacGregor, Man. 23-2

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price, Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 23-4

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 23-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. E. J. Coade, Carleton Place, Sask. 21-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. John McLaughlin, Carleton Place, Sask. 21-4

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIC, THE hardest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., Suffield, Alta. 22-4

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE FARMS—UNDER IRRIGATION near to Denver, Colorado, with new buildings, at ten annual instalment payments. No payment in advance for the farm. The first instalment is payable after harvest on December 1. Immediate possession of the farm can be had by those who provide for the farm equipment and defray living expenses until after harvest. The prosperity of neighbor farmers proves that farming pays well in that vicinity. Markets are near and good. Price of produce is higher now than ever before. The climate is healthy. The farms are within driving distance of the city. Railroad station, schools and churches are right near. Grain, vegetables, fodder, fruit, livestock and all those crops which are produced in the temperate zone grow on these farms in abundance and find a ready market. Sugar beets pay here especially well. This opportunity is exceptionally favorable for the beginner with small capital to become the owner of a farm. Reduced fare excursions on first and third Tuesdays of each month. Further information is furnished, free to the inquirer, by Lajos Steiner, Commissioner, Union Pacific System, 1304 Garland Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 20-3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 194

WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 194

SALE OF PINES—TWENTY ACRES FINE fruit land, in Los Indios, about 3 miles from post office, on main road to Nueva Gerona; 4 acres set to grapefruit, trees 5 years old, bear this year. Will sell at sacrifice. Business demands presence in north. F. W. Merrill, 121 Main St., Malden, Mass.

GOOD FARMS WANTED, PARTICULARLY fully equipped. We have buyers with good cash payment. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Building, Regina. 21-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 114

FARM MACHINERY

UTT ENGINE GANG, 8 FURROW with 7 breaker bottoms attached, in good shape and all ready for work, \$200. Potts Bros., Raymore, Sask. 21-4

SITUATIONS

WANTED—POSITION BY A WESTERN FARM-er, thoroughly experienced in stock and grain raising. Has first class references. Alexander Drysdale, Waikiki Farm, Spokane, Wash. 22-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 134

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 54

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET, Toronto, solicitors for patents, and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI-tor, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-13

INNOCULATION FOR ALFALFA

If the root of a healthy alfalfa plant is dug up carefully and examined it will be found to carry little swellings about the size of alfalfa seed. These are called nodules and are the home of countless little organisms which are working in co-operation with the plant. In return for sustenance which they receive from the alfalfa they take up atmospheric nitrogen from the soil air and pass it along to the plant, which elaborates it together with other food substances, including other nitrogen taken up in the ordinary way, to form the proteid material which this crop furnishes in such abundance. It is because of the extra amount of nitrogen which this crop gets through its co-operation with these little organisms that it is so much richer in protein than wheat, timothy or many other of the common crops.

The necessary bacteria for a healthy growth of alfalfa is not present in all soils. Because of this deficiency many attempts to grow alfalfa have failed. One way of throwing money away is to sow high priced alfalfa seed on land where it cannot develop properly on account of the absence of the right kind of bacteria. To supply this organism is however a simple matter. One way to introduce it is to sow soil from a field that is growing alfalfa well. About 100 pounds of well inoculated soil to the acre will be sufficient. Another way is to secure pure cultures of the bacteria from one of the agricultural colleges. A pure culture is simply a growth of the right kind of bacteria on some suitable substance. The bacteria is washed from the surface of the substance, which comes in a small bottle, with skim milk, with which the seed is moistened. The milk serves to stick the bacteria to the seed, which should then be sown as soon as possible. Another method is followed by some laboratories. The organisms are cultivated upon suitable nutrient substances, and when ready for shipment are transferred to cans of sterile sand. In this form the cultures reach the farmer. All that is necessary for use is to mix the moist sand with the seed and to sow in the usual manner. By this method both the seed and the soil are inoculated. Since sunlight soon kills the bacteria they should not be exposed any longer than necessary while the seed is being sown.

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through The Guide

The Guide is read in over 36,000 of the best farm homes in Western Canada every week. Hundreds of our readers are using The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" and find it the very best means of selling purebred livestock, poultry, seed grain, used implements, etc. A still greater number of our readers find The "Farmers' Market Place" the best place to buy what they require and can secure from other farmers. Guide classified advertisers have set a high standard of integrity and fair dealing, which has contributed more than anything else to the growth of The Guide's classified advertising section. On the other hand advertisers find the customers they get through The Guide a very honorable class of people to deal with. The Guide is always ready to assist in adjusting differences between those who buy and those who sell through its advertising columns. Complaints from subscribers regarding treatment received from Guide classified advertisers are remarkably few and far between, which is a splendid tribute to the honesty and fairness of those who use The Guide.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with our readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section. Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Man.

Pattern Department

WITH THE NEW BASQUE

This is a very charming model, adapted both to sports and to general morning wear. If a colder climate is to be considered, it would be



pretty to make the skirt of broadcloth or of serge and the blouse of crepe de chine in a matching color. Crepe de chine is one of the pronounced favorites of the incoming fashions and it will be utilized in numberless ways. Here, however, the dress is made of natural colored pongee with bands of narrow braid. If you want a real sports effect you could use a brighter color, you could make the skirt of white and the blouse of cerise or gold color or blue.

For the medium size the blouse will require, 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 and the skirt, 4½ yards of either width.

The blouse pattern No. 9324 is out in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and the skirt No. 9319 in sizes from 26 to 36 inches waist measure. They will be mailed to any address by

the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents for each.

A SIMPLE BUT STYLISH DRESS

Box plaits are found in the newest frocks for little girls just as they are found in the gowns of



9342 Girl's Dress / 4 to 8 years. Price 15 cents.

the grown-ups and of the older sisters. This one shows just one at the front and one at the back but sufficient to give long and becoming lines and to establish smartness. As the dress is made here, the material is a plain challis with bands of braid used as trimming, but you will find this a very good model for linen and for gingham and for various washable materials. Pink linen would be charming with the collar, cuffs and belt scalloped with white, or, if you do not like the scallops, you could braid the edges with white soutache using a very narrow design, for braid and embroidery are equally smart.

For the 6 year size will be needed, 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36, 2½ yards 44.

The May Manton pattern No. 9342 is cut in sizes from 4 to 8 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

ONE OF THE NEW SPRING MODES

The skirt in this frock is a perfectly simple one but is just looped a little at the sides to give the broad effect. It is cut in one with the over bodice and there is a separate guimpe beneath. Here, that guimpe is made to match the frock, but it would be pretty to use a contrasting material, either a plain silk or a Georgette crepe or crepe de chine as the case might be, or, you could use a figured silk for the frock and a plain silk for the guimpe. For a sports dress of a more dainty order, one of the heavy white pongee silks with a border in brilliant colors would be pretty with the guimpe of white and the collar and cuffs and girdle of the border.

For the 16 year size will be needed, 3¾ yards of material 36 inches wide, 3½ yards 44 or 54 for the dress, 1¼ yards 36, 1½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44, for the guimpe, with 1¼ yards 36 inches wide for the trimming.

9343 One-Piece Dress 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cents.

The May Manton pattern No. 9343 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

A SMART LITTLE COAT

Just such a long coat as this one is needed by every girl. On mild days the collar and fronts can be rolled open as they are here and on cold days they can be buttoned up tightly about the throat to be really protective, and, as a result of this possibility the coat is good for motoring as well as for walking. It can be made of a velour cloth as it is here with broadcloth trimmings to be essentially useful and at the same time handsome or it can be made of velvet to be exceedingly beautiful and adapted to afternoon wear, or it could be made of broadcloth with velvet trimming, or you could edge the velvet with fur. It is a very simple little coat, while the plain body



portion and full skirt combined give the new feature. For the 12 year size will be needed, 3½ yards of material 44 inches wide, 3½ yards 54 with ¼ yard 54 inches wide for the trimming. The pattern No. 9316 is out in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

GIVING LONG UNBROKEN LINES

Simple gowns such as this one, known familiarly as the chemise dresses, are among the smartest



9344 One-Piece Gown 34 to 42 bust. Price 15 cts.

of all things, for afternoon occasions. They can be made of very handsome material to be adapted to formal use and they can be made of simple material to be adapted for home wear.

This model, for example, would be pretty and attractive if it were made of light weight French serge with trimming of charmeuse satin. If it were made of charmeuse with trimming of velvet or of embroidery and with the collar of crepe it would be adapted to quite a different use and become completely transformed. For the serge it would be pretty to braid the collar, the sleeves and the ends of the girdle, the upper edges of the collar and the front of the blouse portion.

For the medium size will be needed, 5 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide, 4¼ yards 54 with 2 yards 36 inches wide for the trimming.

The May Manton pattern No. 9344 is out in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

FOR THE GIRL'S SCHOOL WEAR

This very full middie is one of the smartest developments of that favorite garment. To-

gether with the plaited skirt it makes an exceedingly attractive as well as an absolutely smart and up-to-date costume. You can use it for the Spring if made of a suitable material and also you can use it for the making up of the pretty Summer materials that are so attractive and shown in such an interesting variety, for girls wear middies of cotton gabardine and of gingham and material of such sort at all seasons. In the picture, the dress is made of buff chambray and it is trimmed with a plaid gingham that shows stripes of buff and brown with an occasional line of brighter color.

For the ten year size will be needed, 5¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 4¼ yards 36, 3½ yards 44, with 2 yards 36 for the trimming.

The May Manton pattern No. 9336 is out in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

9336 Girl's Middie Dress, 6 to 12 yrs. Price 15 cents.

FOR THE YOUNGER BOYS

9289 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance. Boy's Middie Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years.

For the 4 year size will be needed 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¼ yard 36 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern No. 9289 is cut in sizes from 2 to 6 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



Cheese has a higher food value pound for pound than meat. There is very little waste. It can be eaten raw or cooked. An ounce of cheese is equal in food value to two ounces of meat, to one egg or to a glass of milk. The high food value of cheese, its convenience for serving and its easy keeping qualities make it a food that can often replace meat and eggs to good advantage.

Cream to whip well should contain at least 25 per cent fat. It should be cold, not over 40 degrees F. to whip well. Adding a little sugar sometimes improves its whipping qualities. The cream should be aged at least twenty-four hours before whipping.

Flax has been a new land crop having travelled from New England to Western Canada.

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It won't mark the mattress in any way, because its Enamel Finish is

GUARANTEED NON-RUSTING

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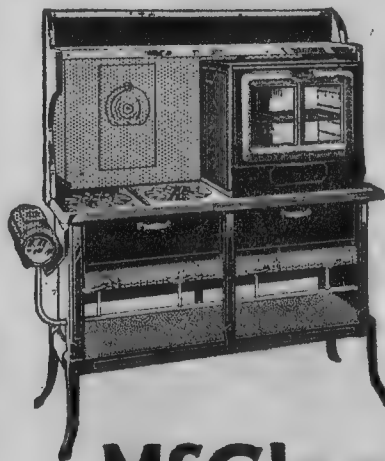
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

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reading, fancy work and the children if you have a McClary's Florence. This is a time-giving stove, because it needs no watching. Height of flame never varies of itself. Properly adjusted, with plentiful oil supply, it will do its work untended for an hour or two if desired.



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When you buy a Piano or a Player-Piano, you are making an Investment—in other words, you have a distinct right to expect a definite rate of interest for your money, payable in life-time service and satisfaction.

The Mason & Risch name on a Piano insures such service and satisfaction. It is made and sold to typify the ideals of its makers: "To produce at all times the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price." The Mason & Risch Piano comes to you direct from Factory to Home at a price which is the proper price today for piano-perfection in the true sense of the word. Our booklet, "Inside Information" explains it fully—have you read it? If not, write for a copy—it is Free.

Write our nearest Factory Branch Store for catalog and full details of our Easy Payment Plan, also for description and prices of used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs.

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Matthews Blackwell Limited, Est. 1852, James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON.

DO YOU WANT TO WIN A PRIZE?

But of course you do, especially when the prizes are just the sort of story books that all boys and girls love to read, and the way to set about it is to write the most interesting story imaginable about "What Happened in The Garden at Night."

Did the cabbage make love to the carrot, or the bunny have a narrow escape from the fox, or the pansy whisper a bit of the garden gossip to the nasturtium? It seems to me that any one of these and many other queer things might have happened in the garden at night.

Just write the brightest story you can, and get your teacher, guardian or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work, and was written without assistance.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and must be mailed so as to reach The Guide office not later than June 15. Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age is eligible to try for one of these prizes, and to new writers who send a self-addressed and stamped envelope with their stories, we will send one of the pretty maple leaf pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE MERRY THREE

All summer Mr. Winter had been planning his program.

"Now," said he to his son, the North Wind, "When our enemy, Miss Summer is gone, we will have some fun."

"Oh, I don't care if Miss Summer never goes," said North Wind carelessly, who was always a little bit lazy. "I really was glad of the rest last year, for it was so tiresome blowing off and on for six months, through cracks and in people's faces, then getting exhausted and having to take a rest."

"Well," said Mr. Winter, "you always were a little lazy on starting, but wait till we get going, then you'll want to join in too." "I'm going to do great things this time," said Old Winter, "I'm going to be much fiercer than ever, and give everything an extra thick white coat, and you my son, can blow your hardest and make the West so cold that people will have to keep in their houses, and then we can have the West to ourselves."

"Alright," said the North Wind, "that makes me feel quite lively." So about October they started their journey around the West. Oh, it was so cold that people kept indoors as much as they could. Now Mr. Winter, North Wind and the snow fairies were all good friends, and when they got together they had a great time.

North Wind blew, and blew harder than ever, and Mr. Winter carried out his plan and gave everything a thicker coat than ever and covered the earth with snow.

The snow fairies painted lovely flowers, leaves and ferns over every house window, and danced in the moonlight on the snow. Now Mr. Winter, tired from his labor, and glad of the mischief he had done, lay down to rest, and to plan how he could be more wicked when he had rested a bit. Tired with planning he slept, and that was his death sleep, for Miss Spring suddenly swooped upon him and melted all his material for making mischief into running streams of water. And that was the end of Mr. Winter.

AGNES H. R. DAVIDSON,
Lilydale, Sask. Age 14.

THE REINDEER PRINCE

Once upon a time there lived a king and queen who had no children. Night and day they prayed for a daughter. One day an old woman came to them and said she would give them a daughter but if they had not found her home when the princess was twenty years old, she would take the princess away.

The king and queen were overjoyed to know they would have a child. The next day the woman brought them a little girl. She was very beautiful. Her hair was a golden color and hung in curls down to her waist. Her eyes were blue and her cheeks rosy red. The king and queen called her Rose. For two weeks there was feasting and rejoicing at the king's palace.

When the princess Rose was sixteen years old the king and queen gave a large ball at which the princess was to choose her husband.

Many princes were there. The princess looked at them all and said she would take one whose name was Albert.

Prince Albert stayed at the palace for a month. He then went home to prepare for a wedding. He and princess Rose were to be married the next day.

The wedding day dawned bright and fair. Everything was prepared for the marriage and the people were waiting for the prince. The king and queen were getting anxious when he did not appear. The next day and the next passed without his appearance. Messengers were sent to find him. Three years passed and they finally gave up searching for him.

The princess was now nineteen years of age. The king and queen had soldiers looking for the old woman's home. They now had only one year and they would either have to give up the princess or find the woman's home. They told the princess about it and she set out herself to find the woman's home.

One day, while the princess was wandering around, she saw a large reindeer. She thought it would run away, but instead it came up to her and said, "If you get on my back I will find you the woman's house you are looking for."

Rose did as she was told and the reindeer ran away over the snow. They went on for two months and finally came to a large tree. The reindeer told the princess to go and knock at the tree. Rose obeyed him and when she knocked she was surprised to see the tree open up and an old woman come out. Inside the tree it was hollow and furnished as a house.

The princess was glad she had found the woman's house. She made the woman go with her to the palace.

Rose wanted to know how she could pay the reindeer for his kindness. He told her to cut his head off. Rose did not want to, but he begged so hard that at last she yielded. She was greatly astonished when Prince Albert stood before her. He said the old woman had enchanted him and that Rose was the only one that could free him.

Rose and Albert went home and were married. The old woman went away and was never heard of again.

HAZEL VERA LEVINS,
Lenore, Man.

LOST IN THE BLIZZARD

In a dreary, out of way place in the woods there lived three brothers in a small hut. These boys' names were Jack, Ed, and Will Murray. Will was only a boy of eighteen.

One day the three brothers went out trapping. Jack advised them to go in opposite directions and at a certain time meet in the place they started from. They all agreed and started out. Will wandered off, not watching where he was going and soon found he was in a place he knew nothing about. He looked at his watch and seeing it was over the time to meet, he tried to find his way back. At last he came to a hut and went in. Being very cold he decided to light the fire, when to his dismay he found he had not any matches. Seeing some blankets in the room he rolled himself up and went to sleep.

Jack and Ed met at the place and waited for Will. After half an hour they decided to search for him, fearing a pack of wolves had attacked him. All afternoon they searched and no signs of the lost one. At nightfall they returned home, hoping he might have returned. They remained at home knowing it was no use to search at night.

During the night, while the brothers slept, a blizzard came up. In the morning it was even worse, but nothing could keep Jack and Ed home. They started out to search, taking food for Will when he was found. During the forenoon they came in sight of the hut and entered it. They found their brother sleeping. The fire was made and Will satisfied his hunger. Then they set out for home, and when it was reached all three were badly frostbitten, but feeling very happy to be together again.

BERNICE DOAN,
Stony Beach, Sask.

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—that's the way you always get**Som-Mor Biscuit**in the triple-sealed Cartons.
Plain or Salted.

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For a change to something
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try our**GRAHAM WAFERS****North-West Biscuit Co., Limited**
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FRESH EGGS and BUTTER
WANTEDI am a Grocer and operate 3 stores in Winni-
peg, and need your produce to sell in my own
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Farm Women's Clubs

ALBERTA NOTES

The following is from Mrs. Paul Carr, secretary Altorado U.F.W.:—Our club held its regular meeting on May 2. 12 of our 20 members were present. This meeting was merely a finishing of plans for the military Y.M.C.A. fund, for mothers' day and a boys' and girls' potato club, which has 37 enrolled members. Each member will receive this year one peck of potatoes, eight pounds of which is being donated by the experimental farm at Lethbridge. Printed directions as to the preparation of soil and seed, and the cultivation and care of the crop will be given each member together with a record card, which will contain dates and time spent on the potato plot, the number of bushels harvested and the cost and net proceeds.

This club consists of the members at two schools, with a few others. A shield will be given the school which scores the most points and a prize to the best potato raiser. The club members will bring the result of their harvest to a social gathering given to them by our U.F.W., and disinterested judges will be appointed to make the final decisions. The girls will also be allowed to bring their culinary and needle products for a prize. We hope with this, as a beginning, to have a permanent boys' and girls' club in our midst that will gradually branch out into larger fields of work which we have in mind.

On April 2 we shipped four cases of fresh eggs and one of butter to the Soldiers' Convalescent Home. On April 18, \$71.50 was sent to the Belgian Relief Fund. Part of both these collections came from the Russian German Settlement and they cordially invited us to call upon them again when we wished contributions.

A magazine article was contributed by our president. After singing the national hymn we adjourned to the dining room where we thoroughly enjoyed a most appetizing lunch, which was furnished by our hostesses, Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Hagen.

The infant of our organization, Ferintosh, sends the following encouraging report:—The general meeting of the Ferintosh Branch of the United Farm Women of Alberta was held at the home of Mrs. N. J. L. Bergen. The meeting having been called to order, minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted, after which the objects of the women's sections, duties of officers, etc., were read by the president. The list of subjects for club meetings was also read, and it was passed that we take up as our first subject, "What the vote should mean to women," and it was agreed that each member should gather all the information she could in regard to that subject. We have sent for the study outline, "Woman and the State."

It was also passed that we arrange for an ice cream social some time in the first part of June; the proceeds to go towards fitting up the schoolhouse for future entertainments. A program committee was appointed and the place of the next meeting decided upon. After which the meeting adjourned and tea was served by Mrs. Bergen. We all enjoyed the meeting very much and hope as the club grows older it may prove a great benefit to the community.

Mrs. Lewis, secretary Willow Hollow U.F.W., Sedgewick, writes:—The last meeting of the Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. was held on May 10, at the home of Mrs. T. Thorpe, with six members present. After singing the national anthem the roll was called. The secretary was then instructed to write Mr. Scott, agricultural agent at Sedgewick, for information concerning a school fair. A resolution was then passed that each member give all the eggs gathered on Sundays, or their value, to the Belgian Relief Fund until the close of the war. The resolution passed that we form an egg circle, and the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Benson, Dominion poultry representative, Edmonton, to address a meeting in regard to forming an egg circle.

Our Union forwarded to central office \$31.25, our donation to the Red Cross fund. We are getting yarn from Killam Red Cross Society and are knitting for soldiers.

The secretary of Blackie local writes: We had a very successful meeting on May 5. We have our topic cards and I think they will be a great help. We had papers from three of our members, the topics being, Training Young in the Laws of Sex; The Healthy Baby and Self Training for Motherhood. They were all good papers. I was unable to be at the meeting on April 7, but the topics were gardening, poultry and the easiest way of house-keeping and cooking. We are charging a fine of 50 cents if the member does not notify the president that she is unable to take the topic.

Strome reports a marked change from last year, the kind of change we are glad to see. Sixteen members are enrolled, and earnest workers at that, all doing their bit of national and community service through Red Cross work and raising funds for a community hall.

Asker the progressive has an attractive program for U.F.A. Sunday. Rev. Mr. Baker, the U.F.A. director, conducts the service, and an address is also to be given by Rev. Professor Lank, of Camrose College. Special music is also arranged for. A picnic is planned for June 15, and much interest is being shown in the school fair to be held later, as well as in the Red Cross bazaar of May 18. The Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Krefling, reports that two or more new members are added at every meeting. Isn't it wonderful what can be accomplished when people have the will to work?

Mrs. Wood, the Carstairs U.F.W. president, reports a membership of 32. They have gotten a rest room and are paying for it by sales of ice cream and other refreshments. \$28 was netted from one of these sales. The young people are soon to put on a play. This we consider an excellent way to develop local talent. A joint picnic is being planned for August. Carstairs has also an attractively gotten up program, both as to style and subject matter. The covers are of pretty cream mounting paper, such as is obtainable at any good book store, and tied with a silk cord. The program is typewritten; at a very slight expense each member can have a copy, an idea which could well be imitated by other clubs. Among the list of subjects I find Religious and Moral Welfare of the Community, The Rural Home, and Social Life of the Community. Carstairs U.F.W. is a source of much encouragement to us.

Alit raised \$44.60 for the Red Cross in March and \$20.45 in April. The play, Joan of Arc, was repeated and \$22 was raised for the benefit of the club. The members are doing a lot in Red Cross work, both sewing and knitting. Final arrangements are about complete for the field day, in which eight schools are taking part. A shield is being given by the combined U.F.A. and U.F.W. to the school scoring the most points in sports and exhibits.

LEONA R. BARRETT.

SASKATCHEWAN NOTES

The Normanton W.G.G. have for their officers the following: President, Mrs. Hartnett; vice-president, Mrs. R. Shepherd; secretary, Mrs. R. T. Carr. Six capable directors were chosen who will help to make the meetings a success. Just one year has passed since the society was organized and their Red Cross work has been as follows: Total receipts, \$226.75. After sending \$195.65 to the Red Cross Society and deducting \$13.70 expenses they had a balance of \$17.40 Red Cross money on hand and \$22.80 in the general fund. We wish the members equal success during the present year.

E. A. S.

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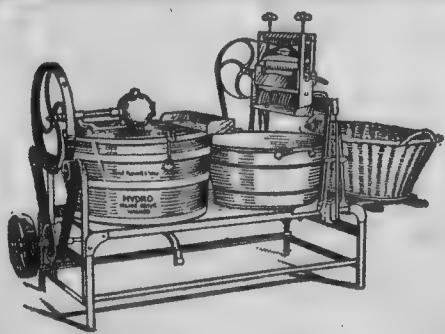
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School Plantations and Gardens

Planting a Shelter Belt—Patriotic Garden Work

By H. W. Watson

On the grounds of the vast majority of schools in Manitoba there are but few trees or shrubs that are worth being preserved from an ornamental point of view. There is, however, some material that may be utilized by transplanting to a more favorable position. It is very necessary that trustees, teachers and pupils should unite in a continuous effort to improve all school grounds by planting permanent material such as trees and shrubs. A plan for continuous planting should be made out and followed from year to year. Pupils passing through the school will from year to year learn how to plant and what to plant; will go home and plant and when they have homes of their own will continue to plant.

There are two main objects in planting trees and shrubs in school grounds: (1) Improvement for an educational purpose; as many varieties as possible of a suitable character should be used. (2) Improvement from an esthetic standpoint; varieties chosen should be arranged to harmonize and produce beauty.

Preparation of the Soil

Thoroughly cultivate a strip of ground about six feet wide and to a depth of eight or ten inches to make the soil loose or porous. A crop of potatoes or other hoed crop is an excellent preparation. Failing this a good deep summerfallow does well. Plow deeply in the fall, but not in the spring. Keep the soil surface well cultivated for the first two or three years. A hoed crop amongst the trees serves the purpose well. Transplant the trees as early in the spring as possible and before they begin to leaf out. Evergreens should be removed from the end of May to the middle of June. Place the trees about ten feet apart in the row so that each alternate one may be removed when they are larger to leave room for the permanent ones; or better still, alternate the higher growing trees with native spruce or shrubbery. Select small trees, deciduous trees from six to eight feet high and evergreens two to three feet high. Obtain the trees from the same locality and growing under similar conditions. In lifting a tree, cut only the larger roots, retaining the smaller feeding roots with as much soil as possible adhering to them. It is well to wrap the roots with a wet sack or to cover them with manure or wet straw to keep them free from the sun or wind.

Prepare a hole deeper than that from which the tree came and wide enough to allow the roots to be widely spread out. Place the tree in the centre and while holding it erect with one hand spread out the roots with the other and place around and over them a liberal supply of the finest top soil. Firm the soil about the roots and if it is fairly dry pour in about a pailful of water. Fill in the rest of the soil, tramping it at the same time with the heel of the boot. Leave the surface as fine as possible and throw a small quantity of mulch about the tree. If the tree is rather branching, trim off some of the top to suit the weakened condition of the roots, but only take off the lower, longer branches, leaving the upper, younger and more vigorous shoots.

School Gardening for 1917

No school in Manitoba is complete without a garden and there are few schools that cannot have one, either in the school ground or in land adjacent, if only the teacher will take the initiative. Even freshly broken prairie soil will produce a good crop of potatoes or other hardy marketable vegetables if cultivated properly. It has been suggested that every school in Manitoba have a school garden devoted largely to vegetables, planted and cared for by the children under the advice and direction of the teacher, and that the proceeds be donated to soldiers' widows and their children. The war may be over before autumn, let us earnestly hope that it will, but we will have in every municipality many wives and children of dead or disabled heroes who are worthy of our greatest assistance for all time. The reeves and councillors of every municipality will be most willing to co-operate in this good work. Every teacher should interest the children in this patriotic production, both at school and in the home, and arrange for the

satisfactory disposal of the products. It has been estimated that a plot thirty to forty feet square will not cost above two or three dollars for seed and may produce vegetables valuing \$25 or more. This is a possibility for the smallest rural school, or for many a healthy farm boy in his father's garden at home.

To get the best results, the soil should be brought into a good fine tilth. A spade, a hoe, a garden rake and a digging fork are the four chief tools needed in gardening. Clay soils should not be dug when they are very wet as they will bake badly; by waiting until they are so dry that the earth will not stick to the fork they can be worked more easily and without fear of baking. A liberal covering of well-rotted manure will amply repay the additional labor required. The soil should be dug or plowed to a depth of six or seven inches and the manure fully buried in the bottom. The surface soil should be made level, smooth and as fine as possible. If the soil to a depth of two or three inches is in good condition, even the smallest vegetable seeds will usually germinate well. Do not raise the soil in the plots, except in clay soil, during early spring.

Time of Sowing

- 1.—In hot-beds or flats inside, to be transplanted: Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes.
- 2.—Early as the ground is ready: Beets, carrots, lettuce, radish, onions, parsnips, peas, cress, spinach, parsley, early turnips.
- 3.—After danger of frost is over: Beans, corn, squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes, Swede turnips.

SLOUGH FOR GARDEN

Sloughs, are not suited for gardening purposes because most garden crops require an early, warm soil. Swamps or low land have not these qualifications because the excessive moisture causes a large amount of evaporation and, consequently, a cold soil. A garden also requires intensive cultivation. Therefore, if the crop were destroyed by excess moisture later in the season, the loss would be greater than if the land were seeded with grain or grass. Low land, such as this, can usually be sown to advantage with red top and western rye because these crops can stand water lying on the surface of the land early in the season and still produce profitable crops. If the slough is seeded to these grasses, a fine, level seed bed should be prepared by the use of the disc and drag harrow and the seed sown between May 15 and June 15 at the rate of eight pounds of western rye and six pounds of red top per acre. If it is not practicable to seed the slough with grass and put a garden on high land it might be prepared for growing vegetables by the following method. By under drains or open ditches drain the land so that the water will run off early in the spring and keep it dry all summer. Break the land about three inches deep before July 1. Backset the land in August or September, six inches deep if the soil is deep enough to allow for this. If the soil is shallower do not plow so deeply. Prepare a seed bed by a liberal use of the disc and drag harrow.

The following spring disc and harrow again before planting the seed. The portion which was broken the previous fall might be utilized after draining for some of the coarser crops, such as turnips, cabbage, etc. Before these seeds are planted the land should be thoroughly disced and drag harrowed to prepare a fine, level seed bed. If the breaking was poorly done it might be advisable to plow again before discing and harrowing. It is quite possible that this land would be sour because of the location. Should it give an acid reaction, a liberal application of lime would rectify it. If it has not a peat or moss bottom, the use of well rotted barnyard manure would loosen and warm up the soil.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

Apple Crop prospects in the East are discouraging. After a trip through Ontario, the eastern states and the maritime provinces Mr. Vroom, of the fruit branch, Ottawa, says that he expects a light crop this year.

Denmark - A Farm Kingdom

II.—Folk Schools Prepare Youth for Life

By A. McLeod

The Danish Folk Schools are not technical farm schools. Formal agriculture is not taught in them except in so far as it is used as an instrument of culture. There are agricultural schools just as there are other trade schools for mechanics, doctors, surveyors and foresters, but the Folk Schools are just what the name implies, people's schools to educate all the people to be intelligent, efficient citizens. Looking back over Grundtvig's work, it may be said shortly that he spiritualized the schools, the "black schools" were replaced by schools of shining light, the "schools for death" by schools for life. Instead of filling up the pupils with information as the classical schools did, the aptitudes and capacities of the pupils are developed. Instead of being taught the story of what some one wrote in a book about things, the things themselves are used as instruments of culture. The living voice of the teacher and contact between the teacher and pupil was the means used for developing the intellect and will and conscience of the pupil as well as his body and his senses.

Reviving True Teaching Methods

Grundtvig's work was two-fold; first, to rediscover the true method of teaching which the Great Teacher himself had applied in all its completeness when he taught his pupils amid the growing crops on the plains of Judea, or in the boats on Lake Galilee, or at table in the great chamber in Jerusalem, or on the Emmaus Road; and secondly, to make the Danish people realize that this method was the true method and the only method that would rehabilitate the people. This second part of his work was in reality teaching the people how to educate themselves, and one of the points that Grundtvig accentuated in his teaching of the method was that the people must educate themselves; that they must work out their own salvation educationally; that there was no help to be had anywhere but from within themselves. The common people had theretofore looked to the clergy or to the placemen or to the rich or to the schoolmen or to the governing class for help. Grundtvig made them realize that such help was merely charity and that the only real help was self-help. By the time he had inspired the common people with his ideals, they had come to appreciate the great truth that they had to educate themselves and that the process of education would make men and women of them and that nothing else could. When the Folk Schools began their work after the war of 1864 they had the soil prepared for them. Both people and pupils recognized that ideas ruled the world, that the spiritual was the real and that the aim and end of the teaching was the development of character. It was good seed and it fell on well prepared soil.

But it was a great struggle to keep the schools going. The people were poor, miserably poor. They had neither influence with government nor wealth, nor power, nor position. But they realized that the schools must be carried on, that the crucial test was whether or not they could keep the schools alive. Failure meant defeat and a sinking back into the slough of despond after seeing the way out. All officialdom opposed them, the classical schoolmen cursed them, the government contemned them. But the common people held on like grim death and they won out.

There are now 80 of these schools in operation with over 7,000 students in attendance. There are 600 teachers employed. One third of all the farm children attend these schools at some time or other and practically all the rural youths are influenced by the teaching of these schools.

Fundamentals First

The schools are mostly owned by private individuals or by guilds or societies interested in education, but they receive grants from the government. These schools are not administered by the government directly, because the farm people recognize that if the government controlled them there would be danger that the bureaucrats would formalize them and make them stilted

and mechanical. Now the schools are unconstrained; in a word, they are spiritual, not material; free, not formal. There are no fixed written examinations. There is much discussion, much thought, much contact of mind-with mind. There is physical training, actual work, singing of songs, use of the judgment, worship of the soil, open country life and social commerce. There is very little academical study, indeed only such as is incidental to the development of character and to the inspirational work of the school. The theory underlying the work of the schools is that the passions, the senses, the physical, the reason, the judgment, the will, the conscience, the habits, are essential and fundamental, while the intellectual is incidental and the material merely accidental. To express it in other terms, the theory is that if you develop character you develop intellectual and economic capacity as a by-product.

The Folk Schools are open all year round, but the regular courses for boys are during the winter months when they can best be spared from the farm. The girls attend at other times, but there are special summer courses for them. The normal age of the pupils is from 18 to 21, but they actually attend up to 50 years. The schools are usually full except in the seeding month April and in the harvest months August, September and October. The pupils develop culture, they are inspired, they learn to work, to think, to act, to speak, to trust, to co-operate, and they come out of the schools real men and women. Memorizing from books as practiced in our schools has no substantive place in the Folk Schools, it is merely incidental to the inspirational or development work of the school. If they memorize the National Anthem or a declamation of the holy earth or an invocation to work, the memoriter exercise is merely incidental to the increase of patriotism—the love of the soil or the spirit of work. There are no formal written examinations, the aim of the teaching is inspiration, not information; thought, not memory; character, not formality. It is impossible to have mechanical written examinations on inspiration, thought and character. These things come out in the test of life. And herein lies a fundamental difference between the people's schools and our higher schools; they prepare for life, we prepare for examination. The Danes are successful in life, our youths are successful in examinations.

Open Country Education

The Folk Schools are open country schools and they are of course in the open country. They teach living in the open country by living in the open country. There is no manner of doubt about the purpose of the schools. It is to develop cultured men and women of character who are going to live in the open country, who will love open country life and who will be efficient open country citizens.

The teachers in these schools all have one qualification, they have open country character and they love the open country. If they have academic schooling so much the better, but they must be able to induce thought and develop character and inspire love of the farm and farm work. If they can't do these, they are wholly useless as teachers, in fact they lack the fundamental requirement for teaching people's schools.

The schools are usually real farms with barns, land, fences, cattle, electric lights, power, sanitation, in fact up-to-date farm homes. Some, however, are in rented buildings and poorly equipped in material things. They all have one thing in common, the spirit.

The school work varies greatly in detail in the schools, but the following will give a fair idea of the nature of the work varied from day to day for five days in the week—Monday to Friday.

7 to 8—Barn work; engine work; dairy work; shower bath.
8 to 9—Breakfast; Bible history; sacred songs; national songs; invocations.
9 to 10—Teaching and discussion on accounting; land measurement; calculation; drawing; science.
10 to 11—Teaching and discussion on national history; heroes; civics; government; patriotic songs; speaking.
11 to 12—Drill; tramping; gymnastics; games; sports; social songs; physical culture; open country virtues; declamation.

Continued on Page 34

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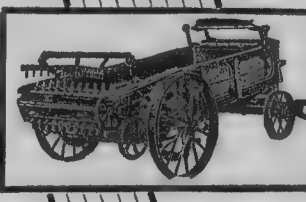
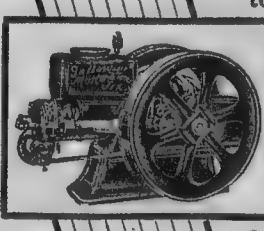
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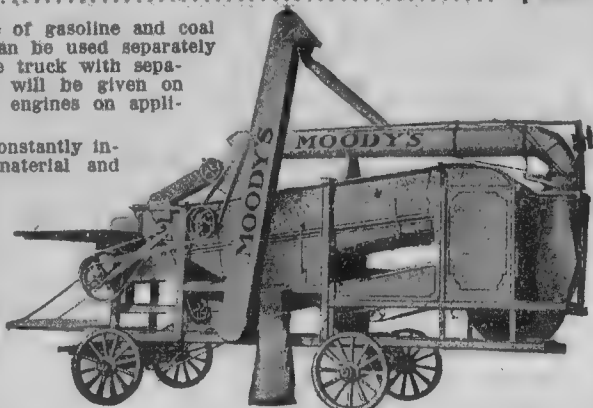
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The War Situation Today

By A. J. Stevenson

At a time when there is every likelihood that Canada must make vast additional efforts in the common cause, a stocktaking summary of the existing situation may not be without interest to readers of The Guide. Since its beginning the war has undergone varying fortunes; 1915 was a good year for the Germans and the balance in 1916 turned to the Allies. Germany had prepared for a brief hurricane war and made gigantic efforts for a quick decision. These were foiled at the battle of the Marne, the Allies pulled themselves together and the Central Empires became a besieged fortress, but a fortress capable of prolonged resistance. Lines of trenches were established by both sides, the prophesies of Jean Bloch, the Polish pacifist, of the superiority of the defense were verified and warfare became stationary. For the Allies to break through required large masses of troops and a decided superiority in weight and effectiveness of gunfire. To secure these Great Britain and France, besides purchasing extensively abroad, became vast munition factories. They indulged in costly experiments at Loos and in Champagne in 1915, which revealed the inadequacy of their preparations. Meanwhile the adhesion of Turkey and Bulgaria to the Central Empires had been counterbalanced by the entrance of Italy and Roumania on our side. Both our diplomatic and our military efforts in the eastern theatre were sadly mismanaged, though a gleam of relief came from belated successes in Mesopotamia and Egypt. But the Central Powers had achieved one great feat, the complete military and economic control of a huge territory, extending from Ostend to the Tigris. They tried once again to crush France at Verdun and failed with gigantic losses. The Allies, fortified by costly experience and infinitely more powerful material, began their retaliatory offensive on the Somme on July 1, 1916. The six months bloody fighting which followed, while destroying many German troops, brought no victorious military decision or extensive recapture of occupied territory, but was successful enough to arouse high hopes of continuance to a complete victory in the field this spring. There was every prospect that our superiority in munitionment would be a decisive factor. The campaign opened with a skillful retreat by the Germans, which, however, was a sign of weakness and hopes became still higher when the important stronghold of Vimy Ridge fell to the Canadians. Today, seven weeks later, the military situation does not bear the same encouraging aspect. Since this year began two events of profound magnitude have occurred, the Russian revolution and the active intervention of the United States against Germany. Taken together they ensure the ultimate triumph of democratic ideals and the downfall of Prussianism, but for the time being the Americans can offer no effective reinforcements of troops and the disastrous disorganization of Russia has produced unfortunate reactions against the Allies in the West. There is a virtual armistice on the eastern front and the Germans have been enabled to transfer to the west large number of guns and troops and have thereby reduced the superiority of the French and British in guns, munitions and men to a minimum. The hope has now vanished that we could make rapid advances and reconquests of ground without severe casualties; our infantry has still to face terrible storms of gunfire. On both sides the whole available population is mobilized to produce munitions in incredible quantities, but apparently the ingenuity and exertions of one set of combatants merely serves to neutralize those of the other. The attempt to preserve human lives by extravagant sacrifices of munitions merely tends to increase the slaughter and multiply the financial cost, and the more efficient the organization of war becomes the more monstrous and destructive do its effects appear. The destruction at sea by the submarines parallels the destruction on land and the strange paradox is revealed of Britain, the great naval power, striving desperately for a decision on land before Germany, the great military power, can secure a decision by sea through her submarines.

On every side the technique of annihilation outstrips the technique of production and the whole civilized world is

moving towards, if not intense famine, at least severe scarcity of many vital necessities. Even if peace came tomorrow there would be a general deficiency, not merely of food, but of many common and necessary articles, such as cloth and leather. In all the warring countries, save our own Dominion, there has been wholesale social and economic reorganization and strict regulation of food supplies and prices to meet the difficulties. The success of a policy of state control has varied, its greatest efficiency has been in Germany; in France it has succeeded in keeping the price of bread at the same level as in August, 1914. Mr. Hoover, who so successfully administered the Belgian Relief Fund, has been given charge of the American food problem. Here in Canada profiteering in food supplies rages unchecked, the standard of life is depressed for many workers and their families and the national efficiency is foolishly impaired. State control can ensure better distribution and economy, but it can avail little to increase supplies; the economic effects of withdrawing 40,000,000 men from production and setting them to work of destruction are now being felt. Had the United States not entered the war, it is probable that the combatants would have had to conclude peace this fall through sheer exhaustion. The United States brought a much needed reinforcement to the Allied cause. Many of our reactionaries who scorned "truck or trade" with them in 1911 breathed freely when Congress ratified the president's policy. They can ensure ample supplies of munitions and money, but are incapable of any great military effort until the spring of 1918. Meanwhile France, whose man power is now confessedly weak, is bleeding to death, and the Prussian hordes are still strong in numbers, though their morale is low. At first the revolution in Russia left the power in the hands of Liberals like M. Milinkoff, but now the workmen and soldiers, who were the real authors of the revolution, have seized control of affairs and compelled the admission of a large Socialist leaven to the cabinet. The Russian Socialists are tired of the war and ardently desire peace in order to turn to internal reorganization. They have deliberately renounced all imperialistic schemes of conquest and territorial acquisition and called on their Allies to do likewise under threat of making a separate peace.

Meanwhile in Germany, the political situation is in a state of great confusion. On the one hand the Junkers and extreme war party demand the dismissal of Von Bethman Hollweg on account of his supposed moderation, and on the other the Socialists are demanding a new statement of peace terms which will abandon all annexation projects. The Liberal parties seem to be slowly gaining strength and the Kaiser has announced that the long delayed reform of the Prussian class franchise, the main buttress of reaction, will be immediately proceeded with. In one sense the Russian revolution has already won the war, in as much as it has made the permanent survival of autocracy in the Central Empires impossible. Austria is ripening for revolution and Herr Harden, the one fearless German journalist, warns his countrymen that they cannot afford to be the sole upholders of mediaeval despotism in a democratic world.

The main objects of the war seem now to be to force the people of Central Europe to abjure the doctrines of Prussianism and renounce their plans for a vast military empire extending from Hamburg to Bagdad. If these ends could be secured without several more years of bloodshed and ruinous waste, the European world might recover in a few decades, and competent publicists, both in America and Britain, are now calling for a moderating statement of the Allied terms, which might have the effect of detaching Austria and Bulgaria and strengthening that liberal and revolutionary opinion within Germany, which is now ready for great external concessions and internal changes. Meanwhile the military effort must be continued in the hope of securing a decision on land. On our part the Canadian divisions in France must be maintained at strength and food production increased to its

Continued on Page 34

The War Situation Today

Continued from Page 32

maximum. We have certain reserves to draw upon through the Motherland and France are now unable to increase their forces in the field unless at the expense of vital industries. Victory must come sooner or later for the cause of democracy, but if it has to wait for the full force of the United States to secure it two years hence, the results may be fatal to Europe, the vital centre of progressive thought and life for centuries. In any case, we will have to adjust ourselves to a new world brought into existence by general indulgence in the game of mutual annihilation. This world can only be made tolerable for the mass of mankind by drastic socialization of domestic policy and internationalization of foreign policy. If profiteering is not prevented and capitalist society humanized, wage-earners and workers in every country will be faced with the alternative of slavery or revolution, and it is almost certain that they will choose revolution. Our governing and possessory classes must readjust their outlook on life or see the whole existing fabric of society transformed to their disadvantage and the old game of selfish national rivalries which has brought us to this welter of bloodshed must be for ever forsworn.

SASK. ELECTIONS, JUNE 26

Writs were issued on June 2 dissolving the Saskatchewan legislative assembly. Nominations will take place on June 19 and the election one week later. The election is deferred in two northern and three soldiers' seats. Besides the regular party candidates there are five Non-Partizan League, one labor and two or three independent candidates in the field.



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CORRECTION

An error occurred in the Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Limited advertisement which appeared on the outside back cover of The Guide on May 30, 1917. The Waterloo Boy Separator was described as 24-26. It should have read WATERLOO BOY 24-46 SEPARATOR. Will our readers kindly note.

Our Ottawa Letter

Coalition Government negotiations between Borden and Laurier puts all else aside

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, June 1—Today parliament has arrived at a state of suspended animation. Business in the house is perfunctorily considered, while most of the committees have ceased to do business at all. But if the air of deadly inaction which has to some extent characterized this six year old house this session, permeates the commons chamber and the committee rooms—it is ever present in the Senate—there is plenty of excitement in the corridors, the headquarters of the two political parties and throughout the capital. It all arises out of an effort that is being made to galvanize a moribund parliament into some semblance of life, and to prevent a war-time election by the creation of a coalition ministry in which both political parties, and, perhaps, other influential bodies of public opinion, would be represented. The task is a difficult one and may fail of accomplishment, but that it has been undertaken there is no doubt. That it was urged upon Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who was in Ottawa early in the week, and his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, is generally believed. They counselled peace and the avoidance of party strife until the German foe has been disposed of. A sincere effort is being made at the moment to bring order out of the existing state of chaos. But, as already stated, almost insurmountable difficulties stand in the way of bringing the divergent parties together after the conduct of the war for three years by a party government, it being realized now that Canada should have followed the example of Great Britain a couple of years ago and set aside party considerations for the country's good.

Conscription of Wealth

The move for win-the-war government has developed out of the somewhat precipitate announcement by Sir Robert Borden that it was the intention of the government to introduce a selective conscription measure. To put it in no exaggerated form the announcement stunned the house, because, less than two weeks before, Sir Edward Kemp in replying to a question, stated that the question of conscription had not been considered by the government. The statement was undoubtedly true. The determination to introduce the bill was reached at a meeting of the cabinet held after the return to Canada of the prime minister. Judging from the developments of the past two weeks the government did not sufficiently consider the effect of a decision to conscript men and not wealth, and the resources of the country; nor did they appreciate the extent to which such a proposal would be objected to, not only in Quebec, but in other parts of Canada, without consulting the people. Quite naturally the first criticism of the proposal was that conscription should not be enforced by a party government. Out of this criticism has grown the demand for a coalition government which must find a way to enforce conscription without disrupting the country, and failing that, have the matter submitted to the people before enforcing the measure. It is quite safe to assume that in the event of a national government being formed the new elements to be brought into the cabinet will insist also upon the conscription of wealth. In this connection it is interesting to note that Ex-Premier Ward of New Zealand in an interview stated frankly that conscription of men without conscription of wealth would have been quite impossible of accomplishment either in Great Britain or New Zealand.

Coalition Proceedings

Just how the negotiations for a coalition were initiated is a matter of speculation. It is believed, however, that Sir Robert Borden approached Sir Wilfrid Laurier and asked for his support, and the support of his party, in the passing of the conscription bill as a war measure. The Liberal leader was unable to promise the support of his followers. Then, it was semi-officially announced that an attempt would be made to re-organize the government by bringing in big party men from outside parliament and a number of Liberals who favor the government's conscription proposal. The difficulties surrounding this proposition soon became manifest, because new ministers

from the outside would have to have seats in parliament. Then Sir Robert Borden proposed a coalition and Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to Montreal to confer with Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of Quebec, who is a great power with the French Canadians. Sir Lomer has given no definite assurance as to the likelihood of his coming to Ottawa, but he is at least endeavoring to size up the Quebec situation.

Balfour Condemned Partyism

The week started off on Monday with an event which will long be remembered at the capital—a speech to the members of the two Dominion houses by Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary and a former prime minister of Great Britain. Mr. Balfour made a great hit, his urbane personality and democratic manner winning the hearts of everybody whom he met from the highest down to the page boys of the house of commons with whom he shook hands. His speech has appeared in full in the daily press and need not here be summarized. His clear-cut declarations that despite all the drawbacks of a democratic government it is the only form of government worth while struck home, more particularly his assertion that in all matters the final say must rest with the people of a country. In view of the conscription proposals and the demand for a referendum his statement appealed to the house in a very special manner. Having listened to Mr. Balfour no one was surprised to hear that he had advised the Canadian party to bury the hatchet and work together for the country's good.

The Tariff Reductions

On Tuesday, Hon. Frank Oliver's amendment to the budget favoring permanent free wheat, free agricultural implements and machinery, etc., free foodstuffs, a general reduction of the tariff and an increase in the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff was voted down on a straight party division of 65 to 38, a government majority of 27.

Western members who voted for the amendment were: W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat; Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer; Geo. McCraney, Saskatoon; Dr. Molloy, Provencher; W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw; Thos. MacNutt, Saltcoats; J. G. Turfitt, Assiniboia.

Western members paired in favor of the amendment: Robert Cruise; Jas. Douglas, Strathcona; Levi Thompson, Qu Appelle; Dr. Neeley, Humbolt.

Western members who voted against the amendment: Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. Arthur Meighen, S. Donaldson, Prince Albert; Dr. Schaffner, Souris; R. B. Bennett, Calgary; D. Morrison, Macdonald.

Western members paired against the amendment: Geo. Bradbury, Selkirk.

Bank Act Amendment

Sir Thomas White has given formal notice of his bill to amend the Bank Act. The Bill recites that "the chartered banks may loan money to farmers, and those engaged in raising stock, upon the security of their livestock, that is to say, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and the offspring of any such animals, and including wool clipped from sheep while such sheep are subject to such security, and further to provide for the filling of the security and the priority of the bank's claim, and entry, seizure and sale in case of default in payments due, and disposal of the proceeds."

Denmark—A Farm Kingdom

Continued from Page 31

12 to 12.30—Barn work; engine work; power work; dairy work.

12.30 to 2—Dinner, music, recreation.

2 to 3—Teaching and discussion on character; philosophy; science; government; history; agriculture; horticulture; essays; recounting.

3 to 4—Teaching and discussion on books and literature; speaking; debate; open country songs.

4 to 5—Recreation, gymnastics; music; games; the open country; shooting; riding; driving; autoing.

5 to 6—Engine work; water system; sanitation; barn work; dairy; grains; fodder; silo.

7.30 to 8.30—Teaching and discussion on character; co-operation; civics; government; essays; declamation; songs.

Saturday, 7 to 9—Same as other days.

10 to 12—Banking; bills; notes; checks; letters; receipts; co-operative forms; co-operative societies; accounting.

Sunday—Forenoon church.

2 to 4—Teaching and discussion on morals; character; the virtues; prophets; sacred songs; essays; recitation; music.

This is the very antithesis of our high

school teaching. The aim is different; the method is different; the life is different; the outlook is different. When a Danish youth has spent two or three years at such a people's school he is a real man, he has learned to love work; he aims at service; he has character; he understands the government of the country; he can farm; he has the co-operative spirit; he can think and he can get up on his feet and say what he thinks. With us the great question as to education is, how much money can the student make out of his education? With the Dane the question is, how much service can he render?

The Folk Schools have real courses for girls, the aim of which is to prepare the girls for life. Space forbids me going into these courses, but they are just a real education in making efficient wives and mothers who know how to do and think and speak and dress and nurse.

The cost of attendance for a five months' course at these people's schools is under \$75, and at the special girls' course for three months, May, June and July, the cost is under \$40.

MRS. KENNEDY'S DEATH

In the death of Mrs. Donald Kennedy of Point Mara we lose possibly the last one of the original settlers of this district. Mrs. Kennedy was Mary Brown; she was born in Toronto in 1830 at the time of the serious outbreak of cholera, her father Harris Brown dying of the dread disease when she was a baby. Her mother came to Beaverton with Mr. Downie, who was grandfather to Mrs. Kennedy, and afterwards married the late James Ritchie of Point Mara. Mrs. Kennedy was a devout Presbyterian, and the writer remembers well that for years she would walk seven miles to the Old Stone Church.

She leaves to mourn her loss three sons, John, the eldest is Vice-President of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, Horatio lives at Woburn, and Donald, a South African veteran, lives at Uxbridge; two daughters, Mary Ellen, living at Moosomin and Jennie at Oshawa, Ont. Besides these, two sons and two daughters are dead.

No woman living ever put in a harder and more honest life-long struggle in rearing a large family. She was respected and admired by all who came in contact with her.—From Beaverton (Ont.) Express, May 10.

CURRENT EVENTS

Secretary Redfield, of the U.S. department of commerce, has announced that some of the former German vessels seized in the Philippines will be used to bring hemp to America. There are large quantities of hemp in the islands and the diversion of vessels for war has curtailed the normal outflow of this necessary commodity. The amount now available will do much to relieve the binder twine situation this year.

The exportation of wheat to neutral countries from Canada has been stopped. There will be co-operation between Canada and the United States in the arrangement for shutting off neutrals from supplies. The scarcity of foodstuffs for the allies and the possibility of leakages through neutral countries to the enemy are the cause of the action.

A consignment of 10,000 bushels of wheat is on its way from the Peace River to Fort William. It was shipped 300 miles by River steamer from Vermilion to Peace River crossing, then over the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. railway to Edmonton. The freight rate is 39 cents per 100 pounds. The consignor is Sheridan Lawrence, who has been in the north country since 1885.

Mrs. McKinney of Claresholme, Alta., has been nominated to contest a seat in the Alberta election. She is the only woman candidate. She is a sister of Rev. Dr. Crummy of Winnipeg, and has been nominated by the Non-Partizan League.

Heavy frosts were general throughout the west early last week. Temperatures ranging from 20 to 30 degrees were general. Russel, Man., reported 14 degrees of frost; Vegreville, Alta., 16 degrees, and Swift Current, Sask., 12 degrees.

TALKS ON TRACTOR FUELS

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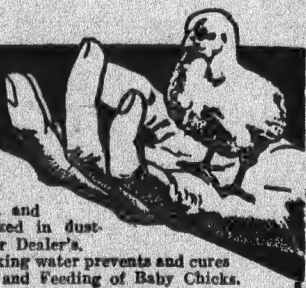
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Contains just what's needed to make bone, muscle, and feathers. Largely predigested, finely ground and packed in dust-proof bags and cartons at 30c, 60c and \$1.25. At your Dealer's.

PRATTS White Diarrhoea Remedy used in the drinking water prevents and cures this dread disease. Write for FREE Book on the Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Limited TORONTO

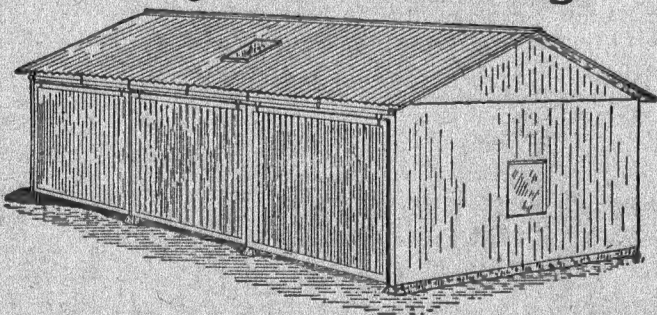
68-S' Claremont Street



Safety First on the Farm

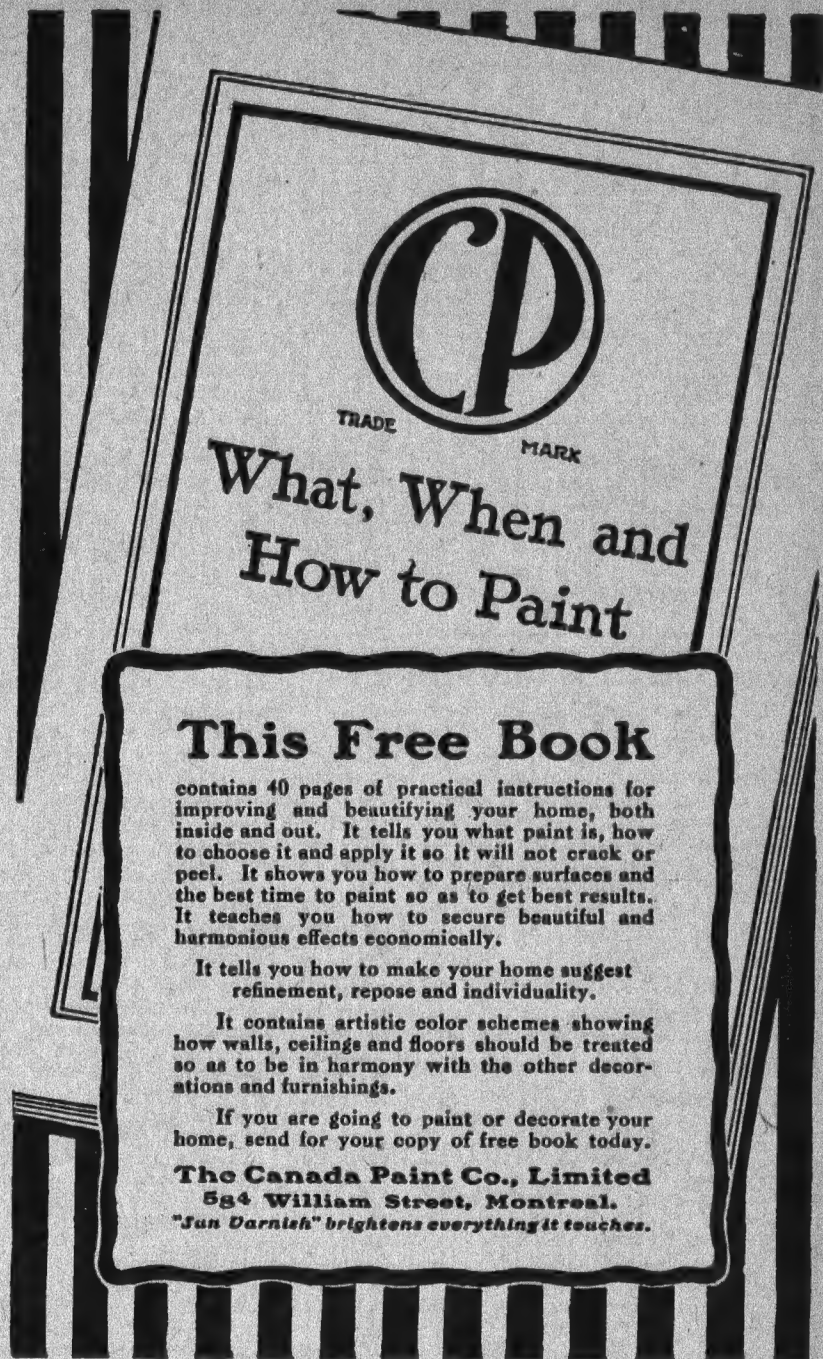
Protect your Machinery and Implements from fire and weather in one of our

Ready Made Buildings



Manufactured in various sizes and styles suitable for farm conveniences. Write for booklet and prices to

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
Saskatoon Winnipeg Calgary



This Free Book

contains 40 pages of practical instructions for improving and beautifying your home, both inside and out. It tells you what paint is, how to choose it and apply it so it will not crack or peel. It shows you how to prepare surfaces and the best time to paint so as to get best results. It teaches you how to secure beautiful and harmonious effects economically.

It tells you how to make your home suggest refinement, repose and individuality.

It contains artistic color schemes showing how walls, ceilings and floors should be treated so as to be in harmony with the other decorations and furnishings.

If you are going to paint or decorate your home, send for your copy of free book today.

The Canada Paint Co., Limited
584 William Street, Montreal.
"Sun Darnish" brightens everything it touches.

The Canada Paint Co., Limited

Makers of the

Famous Elephant Brand White Lead

Western Canada Fairs Association

\$200,000⁰⁰

offered in
Premiums

for

1917

W. I. Smale, Brandon, Man., President
J. O. Hettle, Saskatoon, Vice-President
W. J. Stark, Edmonton, Alta., Secretary

Circuit Dates For 1917:

Manager

Calgary	June 28-July 5	E. L. Richardson
Red Deer	July 5-7	G. H. Lindsay
Edmonton	July 9-14	W. J. Stark
Brandon	July 16-20	W. I. Smale
Regina	July 23-27	D. T. Elderkin
Saskatoon	July 30-Aug. 3	C. D. Fisher
North Battleford	Aug. 6-8	F. Wright
Yorkton	Aug. 6-7	J. A. Duncan
Prince Albert	Aug. 9-11	W. O. McDougall
Weyburn	Aug. 8-11	Frank Heard

WRITE THE INDIVIDUAL MANAGERS FOR PRIZE LISTS

WESTERN CANADA FAIRS ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1883

Ship me without delay all your

CAPITAL \$250,000.00

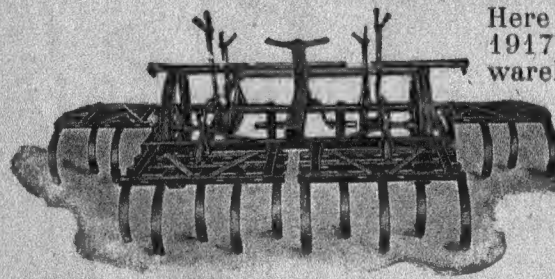
RAW FURS, HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL AND SENECA ROOT

Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list. Prompt advances made on shipments against Bill of Lading, when requested.

R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Now for the After-Seeding Work

Cultivators For Every Use



Here we give you a very brief description of our principal cultivators. Consult our 1917 catalog, pages 25 to 28, for the complete line. A good stock of these are in our warehouses ready for prompt shipment.

Forkner Tillage Tools

You can turn a Forkner Cultivator to a greater number of uses than any other one implement made. Special teeth for stubble or summerfallow, weed cutting or mulch making. Spring tooth, simple in construction, light draft, quickly adjusted and easily operated. Flexibility allows cultivation of ridges and depressions to a uniform depth. Each section operated separately. No. 34, cuts 11½ feet wide, has 34 No. 6 teeth, 4 inch reversible steels, tongue truck, no pole, trees or yoke, weight 1,250 lbs. Prices: Winnipeg, \$125.70; Regina, \$129.60; Calgary, \$132.75. No. 47, has 47 No. 6 teeth, same equipment, weight 1,500 lbs. Prices: Winnipeg, \$138.00; Regina, \$142.25; Calgary, \$145.75.

Spring Tine Cultivator

A well-made, reliable implement. Has 17 spring teeth, 11 inches wide, with 2 inch reversible pointed 48 inch wood wheels. High carbon steel frame and axle. Easily adjusted and operated. Complete with one pole, 4-horse trees and yoke. Weight 752 lbs. Prices: Winnipeg, \$56.50; Regina, \$58.85; Calgary, \$60.75.

Corn Cultivators

The "Sunshine." Entirely controlled by the feet, leaving the hands free to handle the team. Made of good materials, well put together. One Row Cultivator, 6 shovels, pole, trees and yoke. Weight 448 lbs. Prices: Winnipeg, \$37.00; Regina, \$38.50; Calgary, \$39.50. Two Row Cultivator, 12 shovels, pole, yoke and three-horse hitch. Weight 800 lbs. Prices: Winnipeg, \$65.00; Regina, \$67.50; Calgary, \$69.00.

Garden Cultivators

These are machines which combine double and single wheel hoe, cultivator, plow, rake, hill and drill seeder. The double agitator will positively sow any kind or size of garden seed in any quantity desired. Has hill spacer, etc. Weight 58 lbs. Prices: Winnipeg, \$13.25; Regina, \$13.45; Calgary, \$13.60.

Lumber and Building Material

All G.G.G. Lumber is manufactured in British Columbia. No wood is superior to B.C. fir for general utility. Use this wood for lasting satisfactory results. Of course, we also supply hardwood, shingles and so on. We sell direct from mill to consumer—no yard charges. Every car of our lumber is absolutely guaranteed to be of the grade your order calls for. Let us estimate on your new house or barn. We prepare your plans and specifications, and our experts are glad to give you practical information that will help you. See our lumber catalog for doors, windows, screens, etc.

Builders' Hardware

We can supply everything you will need in hardware for your house—locks, latches, hat and coat hooks, brackets, parlor door hangers, sash weights, ash pit doors, etc. Tell us your requirements. Quite likely our practical men may be able to save you money on this part of your building.

Our staff of building experts are busy all the time figuring for our farmer customers. We are always glad to be of service to those about to build. Unless we actually draw up complete plans for you there is no charge for suggestions or other information we may give you. It is no trouble for us to work with you and help you with your planning.

Barn Equipment

Our lumber catalog, pages 52 to 55, goes into these necessities very thoroughly. We carry a complete range of barn door hangers, barn door latches, stable equipment, hay carriers, and all other barn and stable requirements. Ask us for prices on any separate article. No order too small.

Paints and Varnishes

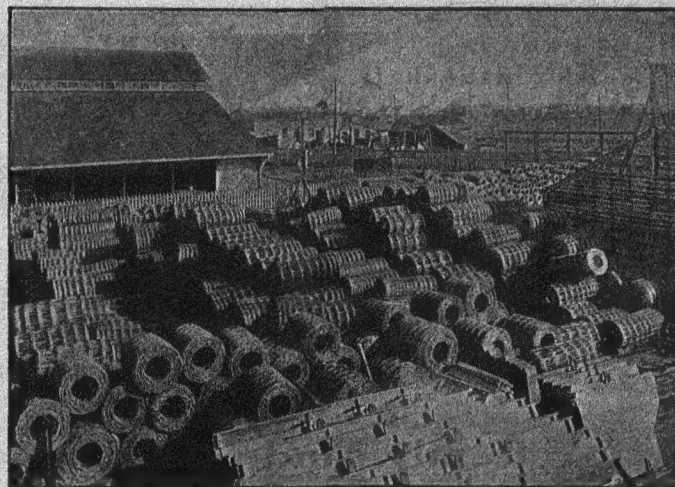
G.G.G. "Quality First" paints, varnishes and stains give you very high standard articles. They have good wearing qualities and covering capacity. We list 12 different varieties in our lumber catalog, page 56, with colors and prices of each. We also supply brushes, ladders, oils and turpentine.

Wire Fencing and Fence Posts

The unconditional guarantee upon which G.G.G. Fencing is sold assures the purchaser of satisfactory fence service. Strong, well-made, full gauge and heavily galvanized. Also get our prices on finest Ontario Cedar posts—good stock, prompt shipment.

Style	Description	Weight Per Rod Pounds	No. Line Wires	Height Inches	Stays Per Rod	Inches Between Line Wires From Bottom Up	Price Per Rod W. Peg
ALL No. 9 WIRE							
G 4-34-8	Horse and Cattle Fence, Wrapped Lock	5.25	4	34	8	11-11-12	26
G 5-40-9	Horse and Cattle Fence	6.7	5	40	9	10-10-10-10	32
G 6-40-9	Horse and Cattle Fence	7.7	6	40	9	8-8-8-8-8	36
G 7-40-9	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Fence	8.7	7	40	9	5-6-6-7-8-8	42½
G 8-47-12	General Stock Fence, Wrapped Lock	11	8	47	12	6-6-6-7-7-8	48
G 9-48-9	General Stock Fence	11.2	9	48	9	3½-4-5-6-7-8-8	52
G 10-50-12	General Stock Fence, Wrapped Lock	13.15	10	50	12	3½-3½-4-5-6-6-7-7-8	60
G 7-26-16	Heavy Hog Fence, Similar to 7-30-16	9.5	7	26	16	3-3-4-4-5-7	45
G 7-30-16	Heavy Hog Fence, Wrapped Lock	9.75	7	30	16	3½-3½-4-5-6-7	46½
G 9-36-12	Extra Heavy Hog Fence	11.35	9	36	12	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6	57
No. 9 TOP AND BOTTOM, No. 12 FILLING							
G 10-50-15	General Stock or Sheep Fence, Wolf Proof	8.6	10	50	15	3½-3½-4-5-6-6-7-7-8	42
G 8-32-15	Sheep Fence	6.7	8	32	15	3-4-4-4-5-6-6	35
G 8-32-30	Medium Hog Fence	8.6	8	32	30	3-4-4-4-5-6-6	40
G 7-26-24	Medium Hog Fence	6.8	7	26	24	3-3-4-4-5-7	35
G 7-26-15	Medium Hog Fence	5.9	7	26	15	3-3-4-4-5-7	29
No. 9 TOP AND BOTTOM, No. 12 FILLING, No. 13 STAYS							
G 14-46-16	Poultry Fence	10	14	46	16	2½-2½-2½-2½-3-3-3½-3½-4-4-4-4-5-5	55
G 16-58-16	Poultry Fence	11	16	58	16	2½-2½-2½-2½-3-3-3½-3½-4-4-4-4-5-5-6-6	60

BARB WIRE, 2-point, per spool, \$4.05; 4-point, per spool, \$4.20



Part of our Fencing Supply ready for shipment from Winnipeg warehouse

What else is there that you will need soon? Our stocks are in good shape and we are in a position to take care of your orders promptly. Ask us for catalogs or any information that you may need.

Grain purchased on track or handled on consignment.

Livestock handled on commission for associations or individuals.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
 Branches at
 REGINA, SASK
 CALGARY, ALTA
 FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
 Winnipeg-Manitoba
 Agency at
 NEW WESTMINSTER
 British Columbia

See our 1917 catalog, pages 48 to 52 for gasoline and kerosene engines. The catalog also shows pole saws, feed choppers, etc.